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Palestinian Commandos Taken Prisoners

Four Palestinian commandos who infiltrated from Syria to the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights were taken prisoners June 5 after a brief armed clash with Israeli troops. One of the commandos was wounded in the clash.

Israeli troops were mobilised throughout the Golan Heights and the Tiberias region after an Israeli patrol discovered an opening in the border fence with Syria, near the Mevo Hama settlement. Checkposts were set up on all roads, as Israeli troops set out in pursuit of the commandos. Meanwhile, a full state of alert was declared among settlers of the Golan Heights, and al-Himmeh region.

Israeli troops ran into the commandos in the afternoon in an avocado orchard near Eli Al Kibbutz and surrounded the orchard. The commandos exchanged fire with Israeli troops and one of the commandos was wounded. An Israeli military spokesman later claimed there were no casualties on the Israeli side. The commandos were taken into custody.

According to an official Israeli military announcement after the clash, the commandos set out from a PLO base in Syria on a mission to take hostages in one of the Israeli settlements in order to exchange them with Palestinian prisoners held in Israel. The Israeli spokesman claimed that the commandos were carrying Kalashnikov assault rifles, grenades and PLO leaflets.

In recent statements, the different PLO factions vowed to escalate armed struggle against Israel.

During the past few months, more than half a dozen military attacks have taken place against Israeli targets. More than a dozen Israelis have been killed and over a hundred wounded in these attacks.

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MO1108 Upgrades Stones To 'Dangerous Weapons'

The Israeli military governorate in the West Bank made public a new military order May 31 which empowers military courts to sentence stone-throwers to up to 20 years in jail.

The new military order, which is the 49th ammendment to the *Order Regarding Security Instructions for the Year 1970*, authorises military courts to punish people who throw stones or anything else in a manner which "hits or could hit" traffic on a road, or who throw stones or anything at people or their property with the intention of hitting them or their property, with up to 10 years imprisonment.

Likewise, the military order, which carries the number 1108, states that whoever throws a stone or anything else in the direction of moving vehicles with the intention of hurting the vehicle or its occupants can be sentenced to up to 20 years imprisonment.

Ramallah legal researcher Mona Rishmawi wrote in *Al Fajr* Arabic daily June 2: "Copies of the law were distributed in the end of May after it had been put in effect May 1. The order made illegal for the first time three things: throwing an object which could affect traffic, throwing an object which could cause injury to a person or to his property and throwing an object towards a vehicle with the intent of causing damage to the vehicle or injury to its occupants.

"According to the Hague and the Fourth Geneva Conventions, an occupying power has the right to legislate laws only for its own protection and in accordance to the severity of the crime." (Translation: Al Fajr, June 2, 1984)

Israeli Terror Suspect Admits Involvement

Information regarding the 27 detained members of the Jewish terror underground continued to be released this week despite continued court banning of the publication of names of defendants.

According to Israeli daily *HaAretz*, defendant Number 2 gave a long and detailed confession on June 3 to his involvement in the bombing of the mayors' cars in 1980 and plans to blow up Jerusalem's Dome of the Rock.

The Jerusalem District court extended June 3 the detention of two military government-'civil administration' officials, 34-year-old Shlomo Lifitan, an economic affairs officer, and Aharon Gila, 35, former deputy military governor of Ramallah, who are suspected of prior knowledge of the bombing of the mayors' cars.

The district court agreed to allow the publication of the names of the two officers who are being formally charged with failing to prevent a crime. The maximum penalty is five year imprisonment. Gila, known as 'Roni' to visitors to Beit El military headquarters, was the officer who tried to force foreign teachers at West Bank universities to sign an anti-PLO document.

The confession of defendant Number 2, as reported in *HaAretz*, indicated that he has spent the past four years planning to blow up the Dome of the Rock and al-Aqsa Mosque hoping that this would quicken the "salvation of Israel and the return of its supremacy in the Holy Land."

According to the source, the defendant stole a large supply of explosives from an Israeli army camp in the Golan Heights. "My plan was to blow up the central portion of the Dome of the Rock from which the Prophet Mohammed went to heaven, according to Islamic teaching," he reportedly said.

Aharon 'Roni' Gila

The defendant also reportedly confessed to having participated in the booby-trapping of the West Bank mayors' cars on June 2, 1980, which maimed three. He reportedly said, "We wanted to revenge the killing of six Israelis by automatic fire in Hebron a month before." He also said that the plan was to cripple the three Palestinian mayors in order for them to be a "living symbol to Jewish revenge."

HaAretz reported that the accused, who lives in Ofra settlement, is charged with planning and carrying out the bombing of the mayors' cars as well as planning to blow up the Dome of the Rock and al-Aqsa Mosque. The settler, who is one of the most prominent leaders of Gush Emunim, also is reported to have said, "The cleansing of the Te-

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Shlomo Lifitan

Lebanon Strikes in Anger on War Anniversary

Popular protests occurred in West Beirut June 4 and 5 in commemoration of the second anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In the Israeli-occupied South Lebanon, a general strike halted activity in most cities and villages where Muslim clergymen encouraged continued resistance to the Israeli occupation.

The strike call was initiated by Nabih Berri, head of Amal Movement, and Minister of Affairs of South Lebanon, who declared June 4 to 11 a "week of popular anger."

A demonstration in Beirut was the largest since the start of the civil war in 1975. Foreign reporters said that thousands of Beirutis took to the streets carrying placards denouncing the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon. Masked fighters from the Lebanese National Resistance Front marched in Beirut streets displaying placards saluting the "heroes of south Lebanon resistance:" They also hoisted pictures of martyrs who died in the course of carrying out military operations against Israeli targets. The march lasted three hours.

Meanwhile, Amal movement fighters and soldiers from the Sixth Lebanese Army gave escort protection to the demonstration. Fighters and supporters of the Progressive Socialist Party also took part in the demonstrations.

All telephone communications with south Lebanon were mysteriously cut June 5 as protest activities there escalated. The crossing points at the Awali River were also closed down.

Lebanese nationalist leaders saluted the demonstrations and vowed to continue to work for the liberation of south Lebanon. Berri described the demonstration as a signal that "this people will never kneel down before the occupiers." Karim Mrouweh, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, told reporters that the demonstration symbolised the unity of the Lebanese people "especially in their struggle to free south Lebanon from the occupiers." Furthermore, the Progressive Socialist Party issued a statement pledging more support to the resistance of the Israeli occupation.

In south Lebanon, Israeli reporters said that the strike was total in the eastern sector, including major coastal towns and cities, such as Sidon, Ansariyeh, and Sarafand. In Nabatiyeh, *The Jerusalem Post* claimed that only a partial commercial strike prevailed. The paper also reported that youths erected stone barricades at village entrances, and set tires afire.

National Resistance fighters carried out at least four military attacks during the past week. Israeli military sources claimed that only one soldier was wounded in these attacks.

The soldier, according to Israeli accounts, was wounded in an explosion, June 3, on a road frequently used by the Israeli army near the village of Sarafand. Israeli troops searched the neighbouring areas for the attackers, but made no arrests.

In another attack the following day, nationalist commandos detonated an explosive device as an Israeli military vehicle passed nearby in the village of Jwaiyeh. An Israeli military spokesman acknowledged that the attack had taken place, but claimed that there were no casualties on their side.

The latest attacks occurred on June 6, *The Jerusalem Post* reported June 7. The paper said that a roadside bomb was set off by an electric detonator just as an Israeli patrol passed on the road near the village of Kufr Ma'roub in the eastern sector. Also on the same day, an Israeli position in the Zahrani area came under fire from automatic weapons and RPG shells. An Israeli military spokesman claimed that there were no casualties.

Commandos Given Charge Sheets

Israeli military authorities presented charge sheets against two Arab commandos who participated in the Jerusalem attack last April 12. Amjad Rabaya'h, 21, a Palestinian resident of the West Bank from the Jenin area, and Wafiq Hassan Sawalhah, 20, a Lebanese resident, are accused of a number of charges, the most serious of which is armed assault in which 48 Israelis were wounded. A third commando in the group was killed during the attack.

The trial of the two commandos is scheduled to start on June 18 at the Lydda military court. The charge sheet states that the two commandos, who came from Lebanon through the border point at Ras al-Naqura, were trained in the use of weapons and participated in several attacks on Israeli positions in Lebanon.

Both commandos belonged to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Rabaya'h joined the Front in 1982, when he participated in the battles against the Israeli invasion. He was transferred to North Yemen after being wounded. Later he returned to Lebanon, where he joined the DFLP forces stationed in Bhamdoun.

Sawalhah is also accused of membership in the DFLP, dating from 1982. The charge sheet also states that he participated in several attacks against Israeli troops in Lebanon, including one Katyusha rocket attack on Israeli concentrations of military vehicles and another attack on a helicopter landing strip in Lebanon.

On the King George attack, the charge sheet said that the two commandos, now being held in Ramleh prison, entered the country with the intention to take hostages in the Israeli ministry of tourism in order to exchange them with Palestinian prisoners held in Israel. They retrieved two submachine guns and grenades from an arms cache in the Jenin area which were used in the attack.

On the morning of the attack, Rabaya'h and Sawalhah, along with a third commando identified by the name Ismail, drove from East Jerusalem to King George Street, where they entered a sportswear store and prepared their guns as they pretended to try on clothes.

The commandos came out of the shop shooting in all directions. One of the commandos, who was identified as Ismail, was killed instantly by armed passers-by and shop owners. Rabaya'h was arrested nearly 200 metres from the site while Sawalhah was arrested at a checkpost on the outskirts of Bethlehem after he escaped by car.

Ex-Ansar POWs Petition for Release from Atlit

Four Lebanese and Palestinian ex-Ansar prisoners, who are being held in Atlit prison near Haifa petitioned the Israeli High Court, June 3, for their release.

The prisoners, Ghassan Tawfiq Zeidan, and Bayan Hani Zeidan, are Lebanese Druze from the village of Ras al-Ballut in the Shouf Mountains; Hussein Yusef Salah from Ras al-Matn in the Shouf; and Mohammed Mahmoud Yunis, a Palestinian from Burj al-Shamali refugee camp in South Lebanon. Lawyers for the four say that they have been held in Atlit military prison, south of Haifa, since November 1983.

In her petition, Jerusalem Lawyer Felicia Langer charged that her clients were being held hostage in order to conclude a prisoner exchange agreement with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP—GC). The Palestinian organisation is still holding two Israeli prisoners-of-war.

Langer also said that holding the four prisoners was in violation of the November 1983, prisoner exchange agreement, concluded between the PLO and Israel.

Langer requested in her petition that the Israeli defence minister and the Israeli objections committee explain why they could not release her clients. Last April the Israeli military objections committee recommended that the authorities continue to hold the four prisoners for 'security purposes.'

Last March 23, Langer petitioned the Israeli High Court on behalf of two of the prisoners, Ghassan Tawfiq Zeidan, and Mohammed Mahmoud Yunis, but decided to freeze the petition after the authorities promised to release them soon. Now she has decided to revive the High Court petition, and take on the two other clients in the same case.

5 Jabalya Houses Spared Immediate Demolition

Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip retracted June 4, from a previous decision to demolish five houses in Jabalya refugee camp, north of Gaza. The fate of other homes in block (S) of the same neighbourhood, is still unknown.

Representatives of the Israeli prosecution and Jerusalem lawyer Felicia Langer, who represents five families, on order from the Israeli High Court visited the camp June 5, and confirmed that block (S), was to be excluded from demolition. The prosecution representatives, however, said that several dozen dunums of land located near block (S) were to be confiscated. The land, which is planted with grapes, is to be incorporated into the refugee resettlement project, now under construction in that area. The land is said to be public property.

Officials from the Israeli 'civil administration' in Gaza notified the house owners last March 30, that they must demolish their homes on the pretext that they are built on government property. The house owners immediately hired a lawyer to challenge the decision in court.

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Israeli Diplomat Shot in Cairo

An Israeli diplomat, Zvi Kedar, was shot in his left arm and shoulder June 4 in any apparent assassination attempt outside his home in Cairo's Ma'di quarter. The gunmen reportedly escaped by car after firing at the Israeli diplomat. Two organisations, one Palestinian and one Egyptian, have claimed responsibility for the attack. Egyptian police have reportedly opened an 'intensive investigation' into the incident.

In Damascus, the *Palestine News Agency* WAFA reported that an anonymous caller said the Sabra and Shatila unit of the *Ikab* movement carried out the operation on the occasion of the 1967 war. *Ikab* (which means punishment) reportedly was responsible for the killing of a US officer in Italy earlier this year. The Israeli diplomat returned to Israel June 6 via Lydda airport with a cast on his arm and told reporters he felt fine.

Another group called the Egyptian Revolution also claimed responsibility for the attack. In a page-long statement delivered to the *Tass News Agency* office in Cairo, the organisation claimed it has started a military struggle against Israeli spies in Cairo who are given diplomatic immunity. The statement, which apparently was prepared before the attack, said that the movement's members killed and injured a number of Israeli diplomats. The statement said it was giving Egyptian President Husni Mubarak "a final chance" to lead the Arab nation to overcome Israel and ended with the words "God, Egypt and the Arab Nation." According to *Agence France Presse* in Cairo, the Egyptian press remained silent about the incident for two days.

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Terror Suspect

mple Mount from Islamic sites is national necessity which the Israeli government should have done in 1967." He continued, "I took it upon myself to attack Mayors Shaka'a, Khalaf and Tawil after following their movements for a while. The only problem was Ibrahim Tawil who kept his car under lock in his garage so we had to booby-trap the garage door."

Defendant Number 2 reportedly said that "after the success of the attacks on the mayors, I started to think again of my main task to clean the Temple Mount from Islamic holy sites."

"After a year I started to collect information about the guard system there and I recruited a number of people to help me. I also bought aerial photos of the area and silencer pistols to use on the guards if we failed to control them otherwise and special equipment to blow up the Dome of the Rock," he reportedly told his interrogators. (Translation: HaAretz, June 4, 1984)

THIS WEEK'S CENSORSHIP

Following is a breakdown of censorship cuts for issue 214, June 8, 1984:

Number of original articles submitted to censors 15
Number of articles totally censored out 6
Number of articles partially censored but used 1
Number of articles passed 8

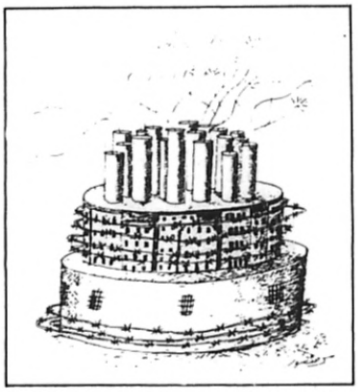
Palestinians Remember June Wars

Palestinians in the occupied territories remembered the first day of Israel's occupations of the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights and Lebanon in different ways, this June 5.

In Jerusalem Palestinians stoned Israeli cars, damaging three in the Jabal Mukabber area. In the Old City and in Shu'fat refugee camp Palestinian flags were raised. In Nablus a fire bomb was hurled at an Israeli army vehicle. In Jenin an army officer arrested a resident on the street near the Fara'a prison. According to Israel radio the youth was arrested with a molotov cocktail in his hand.

At Bir Zeit University students declared a two-hour protest strike and a student rally was held. Student representative Samir Sbeihat, head of BZU Student Council, spoke about the 17-year-old occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and the 2-year-old occupation of south Lebanon. Sbeihat said that the Palestinian masses are united in their backing of the PLO.

Palestinian leaders interviewed on this occasion have insisted on the need for unity in order to end the occupations. Bassam Shaka'a, elected mayor of Nablus, who was dismissed by the Israeli authorities just prior to the Lebanon war, said that the negative Palestinian and Arab attitudes have lead to the continued occupations. Shaka'a called for working for "the unity of



the PLO and a return to its strategic relationship with Syria and the Lebanese national movement."

Haidar Abdel Shafi, head of the Gaza Red Crescent Society, said that the Israeli occupation's aims are to depress Palestinians, but he noted that Palestinians in the occupied territories have held to their aspirations.

Ramallah journalist, Ma'amoun Sayyed, said that there is no alternative to the need for a national Palestinian unity based on a clear platform and allied with all anti-imperial and anti-Zionist Arab forces.

Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hanoun said that the Palestinians problem will not die because it is the cause of a people but he said that the intra-Palestinian differences that erupted after the PLO left Lebanon must be reconciled. Hanoun, who has been mayor of Tulkarm since before 1967, said that Palestinians cannot work alone." After 17 years of occupation the Arab world has not yet worked out a united strategy to help Palestinians attain their aspirations." Hanoun critiscised Arab states for "not pressuring the countries who give unbridled support to Israel to recognise our legitimate rights." (Translation: from the local press, June 6, 1984)

Soldiers Beat, Degraded Halhoul Men

Two Palestinian residents of Halhoul, Hebron district, and two Israeli reserve soldiers testified before the Central Court in Jerusalem May 29 regarding the severe and humiliating beatings of three Palestinian residents in Halhoul in April 1982.

Witnesses testified that Israeli border guards beat Palestinian residents from Halhoul and forced them to crawl on all fours, to sing Hatikva, an Israeli national song, and to loudly praise Israel.

Haim Hanatov, 23, from Acre, Roni Shabtai, 21, from Jerusalem, and Dani Dahan, 23, from Petah Tikvah, were charged with beating Arabs and badly misusing their military positions.

Based on the charge sheet, presented by Israeli deputy prosecutor, Shender, stones were hurled against an Israeli Egged bus travelling near Halhoul on April 12, 1982. Israeli border guards and soldiers arrived in Halhoul and began an arrest campaign of men of the town and transferred them to the military headquarters in Hebron.

In his reply to a question from the Israeli deputy prosecutor, Abed Qarajeh said that he was forced out of his house while he was still in his underwear. Qarajeh was ordered to raise his arms and turn his face to the wall. Qarajeh said that he saw Israeli border guards beating and insulting young men. A boy was ordered to beat his father, Qarajeh said, and in the same way fathers were ordered to beat their sons.

The second eyewitness, a construction worker, said that soldiers rushed him out of his house and ordered him to march forward. After he had walked for 20 metres, one of the border guards kicked him in the genitals and he fell to the ground. He said that he was severely beaten and was unable to clearly see his attackers in the darkness.

One of the soldiers lit an electric lamp in his face at the same time while an Israeli soldier was beating him. He was ordered to crawl on all fours and forced to bark like a dog. He said that he did so and crept for 10 metres. He also said that soldiers accused him of stoning the bus. The construction worker was then ordered to stand and to raise his arms. A big stone was placed in his hand while he was forced to stand on one leg. Other Halhoul residents were also forced to beat him.

The court's session has been postponed to next month. (Translation: Al Sha'ab, June 5, 1984)

Dheisheh Camp Demands Blockades Removal

Dheisheh refugee camp residents demanded, May 30, that authorities reopen the main entrance to the camp, which was sealed more than one year ago. Israeli officials promised reply in the near future.

Camp residents expressed their demand during a visit by representatives of the Israeli prosecution and lawyer Felicia Langer, representative for a number of camp residents. The visit to the camp was in compliance with an Israeli High Court order last January, which recommended that a representative of the Israeli prosecution and the camp's lawyer visit and inspect the entrances.

During the visit, Langer and several camp residents insisted that at least the main entrance to the camp be opened in order to allow cars in. Langer attacked the closure of the camp and compared the situation it caused to Jewish ghetto's in Europe during World War II.

The Israeli authorities reopened one of the side entrances May 28, two days before the Israeli prosecution representatives visited the camp. Langer charged that the opening of the entrance was aimed to distract them from the real issue.

All entrances leading to Dheisheh camp from the main Bethlehem-Hebron road were sealed off with cement barriers last year on the pretext that Israeli traffic was coming under stone throwing.

Recently, the Israeli authorities installed flood-lights which shine on the camp, as part of 'security measures' to ensure 'safety' of Israeli traffic.

Solidarity Day Held for Imprisoned Artist

Eight Palestinian artists gathered at the Nuzha/el-Hakawati Theatre for a day of solidarity for Gaza artist Fathi Ghabin, in Jerusalem June 1. Twenty oil paintings by Ghabin, who is serving a six-month prison sentence for 'inciting paintings,' were on exhibit for the first time in Jerusalem.

Artists Suleiman Mansour, Nabil Anani, Khalil Abu Arafeh, Karim Dabbah, Taisir Barakat, Majed Nakfory, Shibli Attallah and Khadr Abu Ahmad set up easels around the lobby and stage of the theatre and made posters, paintings, portraits and other works for freedom of artistic expression and solidarity with their imprisoned colleague. Proceeds of the artists' works and exhibit sales will be forwarded to Ghabin's wife and seven children from Gaza's Jabalya camp.

The Palestinian artists group also issued a press statement denouncing the imprisonment of Ghabin. The statement, entitled "Hands Off Fathi Ghabin," called upon Israeli and international public opinion to join them in their demand "for the release of an individual who is in jail for expressing himself through art."

The paint-in, the first of its kind in the occupied territories, drew an enthusiastic crowd, obviously delighted at seeing Palestinian artists in action. A number of local residents posed for their portraits, which were then sold on the spot for the Ghabin fund.

Suleiman Mansour, head of the Palestinian Artists's Union, told *Al Fajr* that artists wanted to show their solidarity with Fathi and to protest his imprisonment in a new way. Al-Bireh artist Nabil Anani, who was initially sceptical about the success of drawing in front of the public, was happy with the outcome of the day: "It worked and artists were encouraged by the contributions of one other." Anani said that not only were local artists able to show solidarity with Fathi and raise money for his family, "but we were able to establish a rapport with our audience." Karim Dabbah also termed the day-long activities a "success" and said that he hopes more events where artists meet together with their public could take place. Jerusalem caricaturist Khalil Abu Arafeh, whose work was popular with on-lookers, called for local artists to organise themselves better in order to increase the quality and quantity of their work. The art exhibit continues through June 8.

Settler Reconstructs Murder of Nablus Child for Court

A video reconstruction of the December 1983 events in Nablus, when a child, Aisheh Bahash, was killed, was shown in the Tel Aviv District Court June 4. The trial was for two Elon Moreh settlers, Yosef Harnoy, accused of murdering the child in the bakery, and Efraim Segal, accused of aiding him by destroying physical evidence, illegally bearing arms and hindering the investigation. In the reconstruction of events, defendent Segal told the court that he arrived in Nablus by car with Yosef Harnoy, his daughter, Bruryah, and Harnoy's son, Moshe. At approximately 11:35, they went to the Old City in Nablus and walked around for about 45 minutes. Afterwards they got in the car and drove, when suddenly they heard a knock on the car's right side. "I understood that a stone was thrown and hit the car," Segal said in the reconstruction. "Then I continued to drive slowly. I looked backwards and saw some children, two or three of them, 12-13 years old and some even younger. Finally I stopped the car and left it. This was, to my best memory, between 4:15 and 4:30 pm. I stopped the car in the middle of the road and left it there, holding in my hands a loaded M-16 rifle, and ran after the children whom I suspected had thrown the stone."

Later Segal said that there was a burst of fire from his gun and after that he even shot a short burst into the air, in order to force the children whom he suspected to stop. "Suddenly I saw Yossi Harnoy running in the children's direction and this made me angry because he wanted to make them run away and I wanted to catch them."

Then Efraim Segal ran to his car. His daughter was sitting at the back and Moshe, Yossi's son, was sitting in the front weeping hysterically, 'Papa, Papa.' " Segal continued to reconstruct: "At the same time I heard some bursts of gunfire. I wanted Yossi to return to the car because the children whom I had suspected had run away anyway." Segal drove with the children away from the scene and then they noticed Yossi Harnoy looking for the car. "I called him and he came. We left the area and continued to Elon Moreh.

"When Yossi Harnoy got in the car he told me: 'I think that I wounded someone.' "

Preceding the video reconstruction, the prosecution opened with the testimony of police inspector Hashem Hanawi, head of the investigative section in Nablus. He told how he was alerted on December 8, 1983 to go to the site of the incident. When he arrived at the bakery he found it locked. In the police search, three spent bullets were found outside and two shells inside the bakery. There were also blood stains inside and it looked as if someone had poured water on the floor.

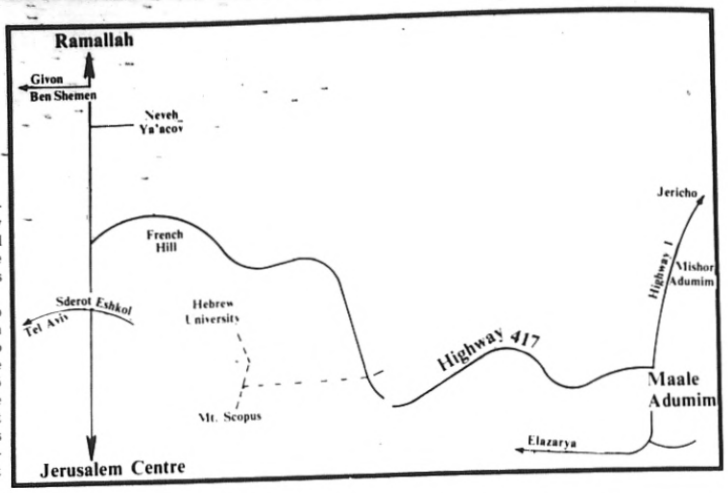
Apartheid Highway Opens for Jerusalem Settlements

JERUSALEM — A new highway aimed at connecting Ma'ale Adumim with French Hill and eventually Neveh Yaacov was opened June 4 by Israeli deputy prime minister David Levy. Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kolleck boycotted the opening.

The new road eight kilometers long and half of it four lanes wide is intended to connect the various Jerusalem settlements bypassing Arab neighbourhoods. The new super highway is expected to give Ma'ale Adumim settlers access to the centre of Jerusalem and to the main Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway.

According to *The Jerusalem Post* the opening ceremony for the highway was boycotted by Teddy Kolleck because he objects to "satellite (sic) towns built around Jerusalem."

Kollek reportedly likes to concentrate new buildings much closer to Jerusalem in order to save on service costs. Ma'ale Adumim was established in 1975 and is considered one of the fastest growing settlements. It already houses 10,000 settlers and contains a theatre, film studio and a number of different institutions.



Arab - Jewish List Threatened With 'Security' Banning

The Israeli defence ministry notified the Progressive List For Peace, June 1, that Defence Minister Moshe Arens is considering banning the list on the pretext that it "would become the PLO's voice in the Knesset." The list leaders threatened to fight any banning order in Israeli High Court.

List leaders presented Arens with a letter June 6 rejecting the defence ministry's accusations. They defended their stand on the PLO as a "legitimate one and not in violation of any law." The letter pointed to the Israeli High Court ruling on Uri Avneri's meeting with Arafat, in which it said that it was legal to meet the PLO chairman. Meanwhile, Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens who returned from the US on June 6 remained undecided on whether to ban the list or not.

Israeli defence ministry legal advisor, Moshe Kokhonovsky, informed by telephone, lawyer Mohammad Mi'ari, who heads the list, that Arens was considering a recommendation by the Israeli intelligence department to declare the list illegal, based on the British Mandate Emergency defense regulations of 1945.

The legal advisor claimed that the list conceals a more radical programme which threatens the security of Israel. He also charged that the inclusion of Jewish names in the list was only a tactic to conceal the attempt to establish an Arab organisation which speaks for the PLO.

Mi'ari rejected out-of-hand the Israeli official's charges and insisted that any accusations be made in writing so that he could study them before replying. Mi'ari also asked for a meeting with the Israeli defence minister to discuss the matter.

The Jerusalem Post reported that the Israeli defence ministry was planning to raise the issue before the Central Elections Committee in its meeting June 7. Mi'ari told *Al Fajr* that the defence ministry realised their announcement was a mistake, and are trying to find a legal way out by going to the Central Elections Committee.

Mi'ari called the Israeli accusations unfounded and untrue. "Our programme is clear and does not pose a threat to anybody," he said. One day earlier he was quoted by Israeli TV as saying that his list's programme envisages the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Replying to a question on why the Israeli defence ministry targeted his list for possible banning when their programme is similiar to that of the Rakah-dominated DFPE, he said that the authorities apparently are afraid that his list would attract the Arab public in Israel because it constitutes a real alternative for those alinated from existing lists.

Mi'ari denied Israeli press speculation that the banning consideration was because of his past involvement in al-Ard Movement. Mi'ari was one of the founders of the Palestinian nationalist Movement before it was banned in 1962.

The strongest agitators for declaring Mi'ari's list illegal were Tehiya and Likud officials. Yuval Ne'man, minister of science and technology, and settlement activist, describes the list leaders as "those whose primary ambition is to annihilate the state of Israel." The Israeli prime minister's advisor on Arab affairs, Ben Yamin Gur-Arye, also voiced support to ban the list.

Former Israeli High Court Judge, Haim Cohn, told *Ma'ariv* daily that he opposed banning the list. He said that in his legal opinion, neither a minister nor the Central Elections Committee has the right to ban a Knesset list.

The Progressive List for Peace is composed of individual Arab nationalists and progressive Jewish figures including reserve general Matti Peled and former Knesset Member Uri Avneri. The list's programme calls for full equality between Arabs and Jews, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza led by the PLO.

The Israeli Communist Party news organ *Al Ittihad* June 5 scoffed at the attempt to ban its rival list as a publicity campaign "engineered to convince Arab voters that the list is a national one."

The Israeli Labour Party, Shinui and RATZ parties have also petitioned the Central Elections Committee to disqualify the Knesset list headed by ultra-right Kach leader Meir Kahana on the grounds that it is racist.

West Bank Teachers Document Salary Erosion

The General Committee of West Bank Government School Teachers published a study May 25 on the living conditions of teachers employed by the occupation authorities. They listed seven demands to improve their livelihood. The provided study contrasted salaries of teachers working in West Bank schools and their colleagues in private, UNRWA and Israeli schools.

They found their salaries have eroded by 19 percent since March 1983. The GCWBGST also stated that the average salary of a teacher working in West Bank schools is 49 percent less than a private school teacher's salary, 61 percent less than an UNRWA teacher's salary and 51 percent less than the salary of a teacher working in Israel.

Members of GCWBGST demanded an immediate 100 percent salary increase to compensate for past erosion, a 100 percent indexing of their salaries with increment to be paid monthly, a 40 percent increase in family increment, a 10 percent increase in transportation allowances and a special increment for teachers who have a rare speciality. They also demanded the formation of a committee to study teachers salaries and issue recommendations.

Palestinian teachers, quoting figures of the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, said that a five-member family needs IS125,000 per month to cover basic needs. If the authorities accept their demands the average teacher's salary would be IS92,591, they said.

Teachers said that Israeli authorities have promised on many occasions a real increase in salaries unconnecting them with the index. The average salary of West Bank teacher is presently IS 52,591.

years of service	Salaries of Teachers in government school				Salaries of Teachers in West Bank private schools				Salaries of Teachers in UNRWA				Teachers' Salaries in government's schools			
Years of service	March 1983		March 1984		March 1983		March 1984		March 1983		March 1984		March 1983		March 1984	
	IS	JD	IS	JD	IS	JD	IS	JD	IS	JD	IS	JD	IS	JD	IS	JD
1	10800	92	46210	77	13104	112	76200	117	17617	151	93000	155	25665	211	70538	118
5	12800	109	48340	80	15327	131	81600	136	19890	170	104400	174	29740	254	85739	143
10	13100	112	50260	84	17550	150	93000	155	22347	191	117000	195	33490	286	99723	166
15	13700	117	53130	89	20000	171	105600	176	24921	213	129600	216	35985	308	109027	182
20	14130	121	57360	96	22580	193	118800	198	27261	233	145200	242	38713	330	119200	199
25	14950	127	62140	104	23985	205	126000	210	27846	238	146400	244	41695	356	133200	222
30	15150	130	65290	109	26090	223	136800	228	28548	244	150000	250	43767	374	138085	230
Salary Average	12779	109	52591	88	19805	169	104571	174	25974	222	136260	227	35579	304	107930	180

The Dawn
AL FAJR

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No Commemoration

Palestinians, gratefully, have a much longer view of history than Israelis, despite the latter's archeological preoccupations. Foreign journalists, fact-finders and friends visiting the occupied territories are often exasperated by the optimism of people here. Instead of dramatising the small harassments, and even major problems stemming from the continued Israeli military domination of the land and people in the West Bank, Gaza and Golan, we are quiet. We do not shout about injustice — we expect justice, but not from shouting.

The June wars — 1967 and 1982 — evicted hundreds of thousands of resident and refugee Palestinians and Lebanese from their homes. It is the greatest of injustices but do not expect a scream. The pain suffered by this area from Israel's expansions is on-going and constant. With each land confiscation, tanks roll, gunfire bursts and people lose their homes. With each arrest, a POW is captured. With each military order, the command to shoot is given. Israel is at war with the occupied territories — all of them — and so the occupied territories is at war with Israel. This war has no starting day, no anniversary, and it will only end when the people allow it, when they achieve their national aspirations without which survival is impossible. Every day is a day of war when you are living under occupation.

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Israel's Population: The Challenge of Pluralism

Considering Annexation

by Ghassan Bishara
Our Washington, DC Correspondent

"Will Israel remain Jewish State?" and "Will it continue to be oriented towards Western Culture?" The answers to these questions and others are provided in a study released last month in Washington D.C. *Israel's Population: The Challenge of Pluralism* , concludes that the response to both questions is not a definite "Yes" especially if Israel annexes the occupied territories.

Authors Drs Dov Friedlander and Calvin Goldschieder, both associated with Hebrew University, are considered experts in the fields of statistics and demography. Their work is supported by data on almost all aspects affecting Israel's population. Israel's population is analysed in terms of differing categories such as European Jews, Non-European Jews, Muslim Arabs, Christian Arabs. By the end of 1982, Israel's population was found to be a little more than 4 million, up from 882,000 in 1948. The Arab population of Israel grew from 165,000 in 1948 to 690,000 in 1982. The total 1982 population of non-Jewish Israelis breaks down to 53,000 Muslims or 77%, 94,000 Christians or 14% and 66,000 Druze and others or 9%.

Of the little more than 3 million Jews living in Israel now, approximately 1.3 million are Europeans, up from 591,000 in 1948 and approximately 1.5 million are Sephardim or non-European up from 105,000 in 1948. The increase in number of Jews is attributed to both natural growth and immigration into Israel. Israel's birth rate in 1982 was 24 per 1000 compared with 16 per 1000 in the US. The growth rate in all of Israel for 1982 was 1.8%.

Life expectancy, the study found, is different between the Israeli Jewish and Arab populations. In 1982 life expectancy for the Jews was 75 years, three years more than that of the Arabs which was 72 years. The gap, however, was found to be much wider when comparing the rate of infant mortality between the Jews and Israeli Arabs. While Jewish infant mortality under the age of one is 11.6, similar to that of the US at 11.3, Arab infant mortality is double that or 22.1 per 1000.

Education

The study concluded that all demographic groups in the country have experienced an increase in education, yet some "significant differences remain." The differences are mainly among the three basic groups: European Jews, Sephardim, and Arabs.

The study confirms the common belief that European Jews attain the "highest levels of education," followed by non-European Jews and lastly by Arabs. Among the Arabs, it is concluded, Christians have a higher level of education than their Muslim compatriots. Despite the fact that education in Israel proper is compulsory between 5 years of age and 15, and free through high school, Sephardim, or non-European Jews, are "less likely than those of European background to pass the admission tests to academic high schools," which can prepare them for a university education.

The study also found that immigration into Israel is no longer a factor in the country's population. In 1982 fewer than 14,000 Jewish immigrants entered Israel compared with 56,000 ten years earlier, in 1972. Between 1980-82, the study finds that emigration had increased, barely less than immigration. The exact number of emigrants, the authors state, is "impossible to calculate."

Israeli Arabs Have Lower Income

The study documents a wider gap in income between Arab and Jewish families of comparable size, as well as a difference in the distribution of government welfare and other social subsidies.

Their finding of a gap in the level of income between Arab and Jewish families, the authors argue, is even greater if the comparison between the two groups was to include all Arabs, most of whom are still rural-Arabs who "rank far lower on the socio-economic scale than Jews." The authors write "the gap would be wider if [Arab] rural families were included in the survey." The average Arab household "has only 70 percent of the income of its Jewish counterpart," as found in 1982 by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Israel. Arabs, it was found, "are seldom eligible for the more generous child welfare payment, subsidised government housing loans," and more.

These socio-economic gaps are found to have a negative effect on relations between the various groups in the country, and it is believed that these relations will grow even more tense. Tense situation is further predicted, according to the study, because the Sephardim already outnumnber European-American Jews. In addition there exists the gap between all Jews as a group and the Arabs. The percentage of European Jews is now 48% of the Jewish population and 40% of the total population of Israel. Tension between groups of differing income and education is not the only factor to watch in Israel but the likelihood of "the waning of Israel as a western-oriented society," is another, the study concludes.

The Territories' Palestinians

The 1.2 million Palestinians, according to the survey, who live in the territories occupied in 1967, were not included in the study. In a separate section, the study concludes that some socio-economic progress has been made by Palestinians since the Israeli occupation.

According to available data, the authors determined that the same progress and change Palestinians of 1948 went through between 1948 and 1967, Palestinians in the territories have witnessed as well since the 1967 occupation. Like the Israeli Arabs, "Muslims [in the territories] have rapidly shifted out of agriculture to factory work, construction and services." About one-third of the territories' work force, or 75,000 workers, commute daily to Israel. The survey does not explain the reasons behind the shift of Palestinians in the territories from agriculture to factories, construction and services, but this is widely attributed to confiscation of land and to a well-defined policy of making Palestinians dependent on Israeli work, market and economy.

Similarly, these are considered the same reasons for which Israeli Arabs moved in mass from self-reliance and agriculture to construction and factory work.

Population growth in the territories, the survey finds, "remained high" in terms of birth rates, around 45 per 1000 in the West Bank and 50 per 1000 in Gaza, between 1968 and 1980. However, the actual population of the West Bank "has grown very little over the past 30 years." In 1952, West Bank population, the survey states, was 724,000 in 1982 and since then it has grown to only 747,000 in 1984. "Emigration rates, it is believed, are to blame for the slow growth on the West Bank and the negative growth in Gaza. Because of better pay in the Arab states, many West Bank and Gaza workers have chosen to move there.

Projections for the Year 2015

The study includes a projection for the year 2015 in which the growth of each of Israel's major groups is assessed. Israeli-annexation of the territories and how Israel will

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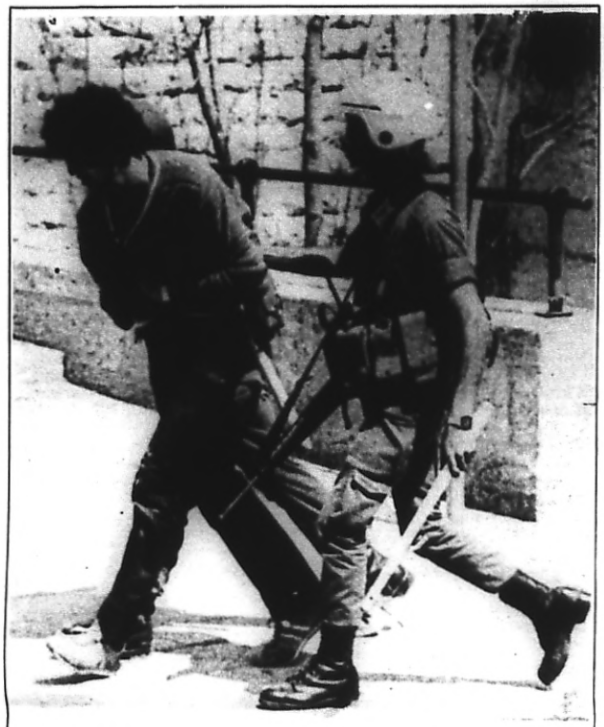
When Israeli soldiers or police suspect a Palestinian of even the most minor of violations — in this case, bringing potatoes to market without a permit — the treatment they 'dish out' is regarded as atypical or irregular by the Israeli press, if they should happen upon the scene like **Danny Tzidqoni** of *Davar* did in Gaza. For Palestinians, it is not worth speaking about.

The Beaten Are Not Shouting



Damascus Gate

May 14, on my way to Shderot for the twinning ceremony between it and the French town of Antony, I stopped at the Yad Mordechai junction. There I saw a sight impossible to ignore. On the side of the Gaza-Tel Aviv road near the junction, two Peugeot 404s with Gaza licence plates, one gray and the other red, and a tarpaulin-covered border police jeep were parked. It was not the cars that drew my attention but the beating one of the green beret-wearers was giving one of the Peugeot drivers.

I approached. One plain-clothesed policeman I found there claimed he was called in by the border police to investigate the drivers whose cars were loaded with potatoes smuggled from the strip. Before he answered my questions, he asked who I was. I presented my press card. He asked me what was I doing there. I explained that I stopped to see what the police were doing here. As far as I knew, they maintain the law. I did not know they had punitive authority.

The plain-clothesed policeman, a sergeant-major, left me alone and the two border policemen continued to beat the two drivers. One of them, who seemed younger, explained that the two Gazans had "concealed" three sacks of potatoes nearby and denied they belonged to them. "This is the way to get information out of them about where the potatoes are." After about 10 minutes, the jeep left and two 'blue' [civilian] policemen remained to continue the investigation.

I noticed the two beaten men didn't even sigh. Apparently, they accepted the blows as blows of God, as part of the usual oppressor-oppressed or authority-subject relationship. I asked one of them — Sa'adi Hassoun is his name, 20, from Gaza — why he didn't have a permit to take vegetables to Israel. "They don't give permits for this purpose," he said. As a law-abiding Israeli, I told him that even if they don't issue [permits] it doesn't justify breaking the law.

When I said this, I remembered a previous staff officer for agricultural affairs in the strip, Commander Moshe Admon. After Admon ended his job, he wrote an article describing Israel's agricultural policy in the [occupied] territories as colonialist. The government permits agricultural produce from Israel to be sold in the [occupied] territories without taking local farmers' interests into account. At the same time, it forbids the local farmers to market their produce in Israel.

However, it wasn't the potatoes from Gaza that bothered me on the hot Monday at 10:30 am near Yad Mordechai but the fact that policemen could openly beat civilians without fear and even outside a military area like the strip where probably everything is permitted. The beating was carried out inside the boundaries of the state of Israel in broad daylight.

Two days later, early in the morning, I entered Cafe Tzameret, on Ashdod's main street, in order to drink an *espresso* before the journey to Gaza. "What scum," was the angry reception of Moshe Biton, a former chauffeur of MK Aharon Abu Hatzira [leader of the Tami Party] and now a restaurant owner specialising in Moroccan dishes.

It is difficult to say that Biton has a heart melting with love for our 'cousins,' and I was therefore a little curious when he asked me, "What do you say about this?" pointing to Abd al-Karim Dahoud, from Jabalya refugee camp [in the strip], who was sitting next to him.

Abd al-Karim, who has been working for eight years in various jobs in Ashdod, was arrested earlier by a municipal inspector as he carried tiles to the new restaurant Biton is going to open in a few days time on Ashdod beach. The inspector asked for his permit, which he didn't have at hand, and the response was immediate: he was beaten up in the middle of the street.

Biton told me he will complain about the beating of his Arab tile-layer to the department manager at the municipality, Lieutenant Colonel Ben Tzarfati.

That evening I told a friend about the two cases and he added a third story about an inspector from Ashdod who needed a porter to carry things to his flat on the top floor in a multi-storey building in the town. The man approached an old Gazan who works as a street-cleaner in the town and ordered him to go with him. Needless to say, he got a porter who did the job for free.

Perhaps the three cases are isolated incidents that happened by accident in one week and accidently came to my knowledge. However, maybe they reflect a phenomenon the extent, character and implications of which you can draw your own conclusions.

On the same day the tile-carrier from Jabalya was beaten in Ashdod, I visited, in another context, Mohammed Abu Amra, who claims he was blinded in his left eye because of a blow from an Israeli officer of Druze extraction serving in the strip.

The same day I also had a meeting with a senior Arab personality in the region. I wanted to interview him on political affairs and I didn't mention the four cases that caused distress to the heart of a 'beautiful soul' [a derogatory Israeli term for liberals] like myself. Despite the fact that the above subjects were not raised, there was no point in me asking the man to speak. He had nothing to tell my readers, he said, because there was no more use in it.

I can understand his disappointment in us, from a political point of view. He wasn't talking about the political area, however. He said (I'm not quoting precisely because he asked me not to write things down): 'You may shoot at us, you may beat us, you may do to us whatever you want. There is, at this stage, nothing we can do against you. Power, law and domination are in your hands. That's why we don't shout. There is no reason for it. That's also why we don't do anything. What can we do?'

I left the man's office with an empty notebook. He didn't want to speak anymore. I thought of the four hijackers from Bani Suheila and Abassan. They were three- or four-years-old when the Israeli army occupied the strip. On the last eve of Passover they hijacked the No 300 bus travelling from Tel Aviv to Asqalan. I thought that it was under Israeli rule, which was responsible for their education, that they became saboteurs. (Translation: Davar, May 24, 1984)

Three out of every 100 children born in the occupied territories die before the age of 14, according to Israeli statistics. Palestinians calculate the actual number is double. **Maher Abukhater** talks to health professionals to find out why.

Occupation Results in High Infant Mortality Rate in West Bank

Contrary to figures issued by the Israeli military government in the West Bank, the infant mortality rate in the occupied territories is relatively high. Research by both Palestinian and Israeli health professionals shows that the actual figure of infant mortality is more than double that given by the Israeli occupation authority.

A report by the Israeli Ministry of Health to the 36th World Health Assembly in Geneva in May 1983 said that for the last year of study, 1981, the infant mortality rate in the occupied West Bank was 29.1 per 1000 live births. However, recent research by a Palestinian group showed that in an area in the Jordan Valley, a startling 120 deaths per 1000 live births were recorded. Health researcher Rita Giacaman estimates that the average number of infant deaths per 1000 live births in the West Bank is between 50 to 100.

Difficulty in collecting data makes exact figures impossible. The military rule over the West Bank restricts movement of independent research groups, particularly to remote areas and near the borders of neighbouring Arab countries. Also, records on infant deaths are poorly kept, if at all. At the same time, Israeli health departments refuse to open their records for public scrutiny, especially if the public is Palestinian.

Infants, according to the classification of health professionals, are newly born children up to two years of age. However, when talking about infant mortality, this figure includes children born alive up to age 14 years. Mortality includes death caused by sickness, accident and abnormal birth. Dr Mohayya Khilfeh, a specialist pediatrician in Nablus, gave the main cause for infant death in the West Bank as infectious diseases, which are responsible for almost 75 percent of the deaths. Most of the deaths occur during the first month of birth and continuing up to the second year.

The most common symptom of illness in the summer is dehydration caused by severe diarrhea. Usually the kind of foods children eat or water they drink, as well as food they get from breast-feeding, cause this problem. Giacaman cited lack of running water in the Palestinian villages as a major contributor. She said without clean running water, neither produce nor children are washed. Village resident must rely on spring water, making contamination of foods a clear possibility. Research presently done on water in the West Bank by local scientists has yielded positive results of serious contamination in the sources of natural water. Palestinian health professionals charge the military government with not securing running water to the villages or most West Bank towns and instead making it immediately available to new Jewish settlements constructed in the midst of Arab areas.

Malnutrition was also cited by Giacaman as a major source for infant death. She said poverty due to the bad economic situation created by the presence of the occupation and the takeover of most of the cultivated land in the occupied territories by the military under the pretext of security are the major reasons for malnutrition.

As for the winter death cause, respiratory problems, mainly caused by pneumonia and viruses, are the main cause. These are due to bad living conditions in the Palestinian villages and refugee camps — conditions made more severe by cold weather. According to figures by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Middle East (UNRWA), the main cause of last year's infant mortality rate was pneumonia. Dr Khilfeh said kindergartens and schools in general are a good place for such communicative diseases to spread. This is because of the bad classroom conditions in which there is no good ventilation system, especially in winter when all windows and doors are kept closed for warmth.

Other causes of death reported by UNRWA were premature birth, maternity diseases and other natural diseases.

While Palestinian health care professionals are busy tackling the issue of the high mortality rate in the West Bank villages, UNRWA is doing its share in reducing this rate in the refugee camps. Figures furnished by the international organisation showed that in 1975, the infant mortality rate was 83 deaths per 1000 live births. But in 1981, this figure was drastically reduced to 38 deaths per 1000 live births.

The secret behind UNRWA's success in reducing the mortality rate was in early preventive care. Dr Khilfeh explained that "we should not worry too much about reducing the mortality rate but we should concentrate on reducing the morbidity rate. Decreasing mortality rate is important but decreasing the morbidity rate is more important." This means reducing the level of sickness among children rather than waiting till they get sick and then curing them. In other words, treating the problem and controlling it before it develops into a serious fatal case.

This is exactly what UNRWA's health department has done. The international organisation has adopted a programme in which it will give intensive pre- and post-natal health care to Palestinian refugees living in camps who are eligible for assistance from the relief organisation.

This new programme relies mainly on health education and on an early regular schedule of immunisation from infancy through age five years. The health education is done by experienced nurses who regularly visit pregnant women at home to teach them the basics in child and mother care.

As for immunisation, this programme has become an integral part of the maternal and child health care services. Infants and children are given immunisations against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and measles. UNRWA health personnel keep a chart of child immunisation, according to a former UNRWA nurse who worked with the agency for many years. She said UNRWA has vaccines that none of the West Bank clinics possess, which makes it more able to deal with serious diseases. These vaccines are acquired from international contributions and the World Health Organisation, a privilege that many of the West Bank health centers do not have. Immunisation is done on a regular basis until the child is ready to start school. After this, his health condition is followed up at clinics whenever the child returns for a checkup.

UNRWA's contributions to reducing the mortality rate have been widely acknowledged by West Bank health professionals. However, the health services of the agency have not passed by without their share of criticism. Palestinian health specialists in the West Bank have charged that it is not enough to only look at the scientific results of efforts to reduce the mortality rate. There are many socio-economic factors that contribute to health problems which UNRWA has failed to deal with, Palestinian scientists explain. For example, the refugee camps lack running water facilities and have poor methods of sewage disposal. It is within UNRWA's ability and jurisdiction to make these necessities available.

In order to make up for the absence of a viable government to care for the Palestinian population under occupation, several grassroots movements have begun intensified activities in the Palestinian villages and towns to fill the gap. The primary activity of this movement is health education. There is a belief among West Bank health professionals that health education is an inte-

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Above: Children splash in a main water source in al-Ouja village. Below: Women collect water from the spring at Ain Arik village. "Palestinian health professionals charge the military government with not securing running water to the villages or most West Bank towns and instead making it immediately available to new Jewish settlements constructed in the midst of Arab areas."

REMEMBERING THE JUNE INVASIONS: WEST BANK, GAZA STRIP, GOLAN HEIGHTS, SOUTH LEBANON

The 'temporary' occupations continue. Counter-clockwise from top left: Israeli armour in the Syrian Golan Heights, June 1967; Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, with commander-in-chief Yitzhak Rabin on his right (now the Alignment's candidate for defence minister in the 1984 elections) enters the conquered Old City through Lion's Gate, June 7, 1967; Israeli soldiers pose before the Dome of the Rock inside Islam's holy *Haram al-Sharif*, June 1967; a drawing by six-year-old Zuhair Mahmoud entitled "June War 1967"; Israeli tanks rolling up the Lebanese coastal road, June 1982; Lebanon's cities under bombardment; Israeli soldiers search Lebanese soldiers in Lebanon, June 1982; Israeli soldiers search Gaza residents, June 1967.

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Infant Mortality

gral part in decreasing the morbidity rate. Women's committees, voluntary groups, mother-child health centers and medical relief committees, in addition to other local and foreign groups, exert tremendous efforts to educate and assist the population on health issues. Pregnant women are visited at their homes in the villages and given advice on child care matters, lectures are held in clubs for villagers to teach them about health issues and children are checked for illnesses. Records are kept in the process to keep the health professionals aware of the development of cases of pregnant women and of their infants after birth. The records are also intended to create data of health issues in general in the occupied territories in order to study any changes over time.

At one of the West Bank clinics, records of an infant that was brought by his mother for a checkup showed that the infant, following a regular increase in weight, had recently lost some weight. For the nurse in charge of the clinic, the loss of weight was not a healthy phenomenon and therefore it needed immediate consideration. The mother tried to ease the worries of the nurse by explaining to her that the loss of weight was because the baby was teething and this gave him stomach problems like diarrhea. This, the nurse later explained, is what voluntary health groups are trying to fight — ignorance and negligence of serious symptoms like diarrhea.

Palestinian towns also receive their share of health care but to a lesser extent than the villages. Health professionals believe that the towns are already privileged and have fewer health problems than the villages which, anyhow, have a larger concentration of the West Bank population.

In spite of its importance, health education is not enough to control infant mortality. Lack of medical facilities in the West Bank is also a primary cause. In all of the West Bank hospitals, there is not a single intensive care unit (ICU) for children. Makassed Hospital in Jerusalem, considered a leading hospital in the West Bank in all fields, is just now starting very slowly to move towards building ICUs. But it may be some time before they reach the final stages, according to Dr Amin Majaj, head of the hospital's pediatrics section. Dr Majaj admitted that the presence of facilities similar but inferior to ICUs had helped control the mortality rate.

Dr Khilfeh also stressed the importance of ICUs and said that there should be some of these units in a hospital in the northern part of the West Bank and another in the southern part. The absence of ICUs in West Bank hospitals was primarily attributed to lack of ICU specialists and money.

In a study by Dr Khilfeh for the Medical Association in the West Bank and based on an earlier study by Dr Samir Katbeh on West Bank hospitals, of the 970 beds in the government hospitals, only 115 were designated for children until age 15 years who, however, made up 46.4 percent of the West Bank population by 1981. In Jerusalem hospitals there were around 55 beds for children.

In addition to all this, there is only one children's hospital in the West Bank, in Bethlehem, called Caritas, which is run by a Swedish charitable organisation. Even that hospital, which has 83 beds, sometimes transfers some of its patients who need special medical treatment to Jerusalem's Makassed, or to Israeli hospitals in case Makassed does not have the required facilities or skills. In 1981, 38.1 percent of the patients transferred to Israeli hospitals were children from infancy to age 15 years.

This small number of hospital beds for children has forced many hospitals to put children in rooms with adult patients. Makassed Hospital, for example, with 19 beds for children, occasionally faces this problem, according to an intern there. However, the hospital never turns away any sick children, said the intern.

The hospitals not only lack intensive care units for children, they also lack many of the basic necessities for treating infants at the time of birth, in addition to the severe shortage of properly equipped ambulances. Dr Khilfeh cited the shortage of incubators for children in hospitals as one example of absence of proper facilities.

To make things worse, West Bank hospitals are not equipped with places for mothers who have to stay overnight with their sick children at the hospital. This forces the mothers to sleep or sit on the hospital beds next to their children, which, Khilfeh stresses, is not a sanitary thing to do.

All these problems and many more can be overcome if money and personnel are available, and, more importantly, if the occupation is removed. Figures from the Medical Association showed that in 1977, the budget of all West Bank government hospitals was IL38 million. The Israeli Sha'are Tzedek Hospital alone had a budget of IL105 million that year. As for personnel, the West Bank had 31 pediatricians by 1983, 12 of them employed in government hospitals. Only three of the pediatricians have specialisation degrees from West Germany, Britain and the United States. In addition, Dr Khilfeh said there is a shortage of professional nurses in the pediatrics field in the West Bank.

This shortage in money and personnel, as well as lack of concern for Palestinians living under occupation, was behind Israeli closures of major sections in West Bank government hospitals and the reduction in the number of beds and personnel.

Dr Khilfeh said there are efforts being made now by West Bank health professionals to start a research group just to look into the infant mortality rate. She said there has never been before any serious systematic study on infant deaths in the occupied territories and therefore health professionals in the West Bank always have problems in supporting their arguments with scientific facts. She added that many physicians do not keep proper records on their patients, especially when it comes to infants' sickness or death. The reason, she explained, is that doctors are either lazy and do not want to take the time to fill out forms or because of hassles they face from bureaucratic procedures. This new group is going to encourage West Bank and Gaza physicians to keep proper records and it will use these records to reduce infant mortality. But so far, because such records are not available, inaccurate data on infant mortality and how it has changed over time made it impossible to come up with exact figures on whether the infant mortality rate has increased or decreased over the years. With the exception of the refugee camps, that make up a small percentage of the Palestinian population under occupation, health specialists in the West Bank predicted that the mortality rate has not changed much since 1967, the year Israel occupied the West Bank, Gaza and other Arab lands. Some even predicted the rate may have increased.

As a result, the presence of military rule in the West Bank is considered the main obstacle to sincere local Palestinian efforts to alleviate health problems and reduce the infant mortality rate in the occupied territories. Rita Giacaman concluded in a report on Israeli distortions regarding health issues in the occupied territories that "any genuine attempt to improve health conditions and the quality of life of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza is linked with a precondition: the end of military occupation."

The disease-ridden style of sewage disposal found in most West Bank and Gaza Strip refugee camps/SF photo

Fawwar refugee camp, near Hebron: "There are many socio-economic factors that contribute to health problems which UNRWA has failed to deal with, Palestinian scientists explain. For example, the refugee camps lack running water facilities and have poor methods of sewage disposal. It is within UNRWA's ability and jurisdiction to make these necessities available."

Rashad Abu Shawar: Creating Arab Literary Forms from Exile

Palestinian writer Rashad Abu Shawar stands in no need of introduction. He is well-known as a novelist and a short story writer, but he is particularly noted among Palestinians for his intimate knowledge of the Palestinian street, the Palestinian camp, the anecdote and dialect, to whatever develops the image of the Palestinian. His ability has not confined Abu Shawar within a 'regional ghetto,' as might be imagined, but rather it has made him enjoy a mature national vision that views Palestine and the Palestinians as lying at the heart of the Arab homeland.

Abu Shawar authored many literary works in the fields of the novel and the short story. His most recent book, O, Beirut, *tells the story of the 1982 Beirut siege and the heroic deeds there. In the following interview with Abu Shawar, we soared high and far in a journey that took us through many stops and subjects, beginning with the creative experience and passing by many areas of controversy and ending with Palestinian folklore.*

• • • • •

Rashad Abu Shawar's *O, Beirut* is already into its third printing: "A writer cannot verify his theoretical concepts unless he fights for them."

Q: The first question centered round the creative and fighting experience. Abu Shawar's reply:

A: Fighting adds new experiences to the life of the artist. A writer cannot verify his theoretical concepts unless he fights for them. Many of our writers write without experiencing the thing themselves. They write about things which they have not lived through. Everything I write stems from practical experience, whether it is my own or someone else's. Had I not been through the siege of Beirut, how could I have written my book *O, Beirut* ? An author may write about the same circumstances. He may produce a fully integrated novel with all artistic qualities. But if he has not lived through the same circumstances, then his artistic production will be lacking in the force of experience.

Q. What do you think are the Palestinian literary works generated by the fighting experience?

A. In poetry, they are the poems of Mu'in Bseiso, Mahmoud Darwish, Sameh al-Qassem, Ahmad Dahbour, Khalid Abu Khalid, Murid al-Barghouthi and others. These poets went through the experience of revolution. The Palestinian cultural movement has its roots deep in the past, running through the previous generations. Then, there were such poets as Abu Salma, Abd al-Rahim Mahmoud, who fell in action while fighting, and Ibrahim Tougan. Then came the generation of the diaspora such as Haroun Hashim Rashid and his brother Ali Yousef al-Khatib, and Hassan al-Buhairi.

Q. You talked about poetry, but you didn't mention your most favourite types of creative literature, the short story and the novel!

A: I think that the modern Palestinian short story genre was begun by the late Samira 'Azzam. She was a giant among writers, but she was not fully credited during her lifetime. She died in 1967 after writing five collections of short stories. She was the first to write a sophisticated Palestinian story characterised by wit and skill. Her works might seem somewhat dry but they are full of nobility, humanity, warmth and vitality.

Then came Ghassan Kanafani, who laid the foundations and traditions as well as the features of the novel in Palestinian literature. There is also another writer with a unique experience, namely Jabra Ibrahim Jabra, who has his own exceptional characteristics.

Under occupation and in a direct manner, Emil Habibi offered a great contribution to Arab novel-writing by drawing from the legacy and isolating what might be called the Arab form in the novel. This is an extraordinary accomplishment. A foreign critic said *The Opto-Pessimist* is a masterpiece that might embarrass 'the state of Israel' and lay bare the 'Israeli' scheme which, by virtue of its very structure, would not give the Arabs the legitimate right to life. In the occupied territories there is a short story writing movement led by Tawfiq Fayadh, Mohammed Naffa' and Mohammed Ali Taha. There are also types produced abroad, including my works. There are great experiences through which our writers passed and recounted in a great artistic sense, as did Yahya Yakhluf in his novel *Najran Below Zero*. In it he dealt adeptly with an exotic world that evoked the Nasserite Arab struggle phase in the Arabian peninsula, during which time the Egyptian forces sacrificed hundreds of men to deliver Yemen from the age of backwardness and into our modern age. Other short story writers went through the experience in various ways, but they were not so creative.

Q. Are there essential differences between the literature of the occupied territories and that of the diaspora ?

A. The Palestinian cultural movement is indivisible. However, there are peculiarities in the experience. The Palestinian writer under occupation deals with the concerns of everyday life, most of which stem from his face-to-face encounter with the Zionist enemy. As for us, we write about exile, expatriation, nostalgia, revolution and the Palestinian fighter under various circumstances. But whatever is written within Palestine and outside it constitutes an integrated culture with a special character. I also emphasise the fact that the Palestinian cultural movement is part and parcel of the Arab cultural movement. There is no such thing as a separate Palestinian novel or an Iraqi novel or an Egyptian novel. Rather we have an Arab novel with a special approach and theme for every country.

We cannot isolate ourselves from those Arabs who also create in the field of the novel and narrative. We are all one Arab cultural movement. We write an Arab novel in Arabic. And we deal in Arab concerns. But there are healthy and necessary differences stemming from difference in ideology as well as in the background of experience and nature of the vision.

Q. How can the Palestinian cultural movement, with its peculiarities, enrich Arab culture?

A. It can add a lot to Arab culture. Algerian literature, under the French occupation and during the Algerian revolution, though written in French turned out to be an Arab literature when translated. It reflected the Algerian character and struggle. Palestinian literature in the occupied territory, be it verse or prose, provides us with sufficient knowledge about the nature of the enemy we are facing. It did so not only in a conceptual perspective but in a behavioural one as well. It acquaints us with the essence of the Palestinian Arab character, *samed*, who holds fast and suffers. It recounts the occupation experience and steadfastness on the soil, the experience of becoming a tree suffering in the homeland.

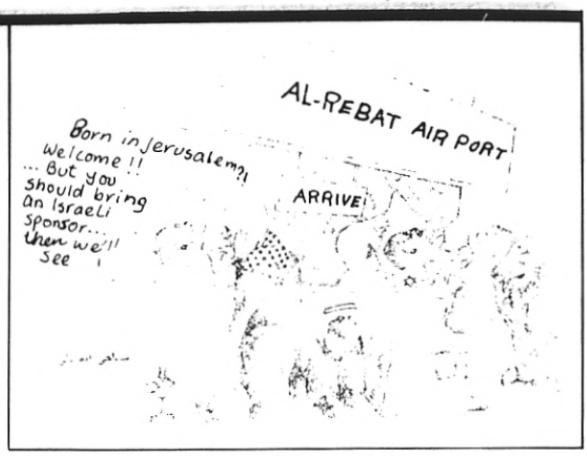
The tasks of the Palestinian writer are intricate and difficult. He has to have patience and endurance so that he can stand the experience and live through the agony and wounds of our masses, besides having a real sense of belonging to the progressive movement. He has to be closely associated with the concerns of the Arab cultural movement.

Q. Is it noticed that the novel does not have any theatrical possibilities?

A. This is true. Generally, we don't have a Palestinian narrative suitable for filmmaking. We may have documentary films. Ghalib Sha'ath is working now on the film *The Last Photo in the Album*. But we produced one film in eighteen years. This was a lot. Concern with the cultural works for our people did not entail works that embody the concerns of our people. We have offered a lot of propaganda films. We concentrated on the mass media and leaflets rather than on art and real culture. That was propaganda for organisations and individuals. So all of that had fallen off the walls by the time we left Beirut. We have spent millions for nothing. I wonder if we are going to benefit from this experience for the next phase or are we

continued on page 15

WINDOW ON THE ARAB PRESS



The Gulf tanker war, Lebanese protests and the latest on the Israeli underground and the Zorea Commission were reports highlighted in the local press this week.

The four-year-long Iraqi-Iranian war and the latest round of oil tanker bombings received top coverage.

Protest demonstrations in Beirut on the occasion of the second anniversary of the invasion of Lebanon were highlighted in the Palestinian press.

The trial of the two civil administration officials accused of terrorist activities and the latest on the after-effects of the Zorea investigation rounded off the week's top stories.

Liberation and Democracy

The way the Egyptian elections were held and the campaign noise that accompanied it in the midst of talk about democracy was an attempt to clear the record of the Egyptian regime in the Arab world whose people are not allowed democracy, and to cover up for Egypt's surrender approach which aims at relinquishing Egyptian sovereignty for the sake of US interests.

The Egyptian people were not convinced of Mubarak's call for participating in the elections because they knew they would not be democratic. Neither were the participants safe from the clubs and guns of supporters of the regime. Even then, and with all the intimidating methods, the regime failed the test when it only got less than one quarter of the votes.

This regime banned many from joining in the elections like the Nasserites, Communists and Muslim Brotherhood. This kept many voters away from the ballot boxes and left the question open as to who represent the three-quarters of the voters left who did not go to the poll.

Egypt and the rest of the Arab world is in need of a real democracy in which the people can freely express their views and be allowed political organisation. The democracy of Mubarak is not an example of what the masses want. It is a waste of time to think that with the democracy Egypt has, it will be able to win the hearts of the Arab masses and return Egypt to its previous rank before it signed the Camp David accords.

The Arab people realise that there is no difference between national and social liberation and political democracy. Independence and social progress cannot flourish in the absence of democracy or without involving the masses in [illegible].

The Arab people, including the Egyptians, want liberation, social progress, and democracy all at the same time. They will be able to win them through their just and intense struggle.

AL TALIA
May 31

The Whitewashing Commission

The conclusion by the Zorea Commission of Inquiry on the death of two Palestinian prisoners by beating drew our attention more than it surprised us. This is because we and the rest of our people had realised from the beginning, due to the contradicting official military statements in the early hours following the military operation on the bus, that both prisoners died after they were forced out of the bus alive.

But to disfigure them after their death, as *Davar* (and English *Al Fajr*) reported about gouging their eyes, confirms our conviction of the kind of society we are forced to live under.

As usual, Israeli officials and other locals came out praising the work of the commission and even went further when they considered it unlike the moral foundations on which Israel and its army grew.

We do not deny the importance of exposing official crimes, but there are some important points we want to confirm:

— No occupying force has any moral foundations as long as it occupies someone else's land;

— The sense of the people can help expose serious crimes on the day they occur, as was the case during the massacres of Sabra and Shatila and other crimes;

— The Israeli authorities did their best to cover up the truth about this crime, just like it did during Sabra and Shatila. A good indication of that is issuing late orders to form investigating commissions;

— Denying that a crime occurred is not of any less moral importance than committing the crime. This is excatly what happened in the case of murdering the two prisoners. The official circles committed two crimes; the crime itself and the attempted cover-up, if it were not for the camera of Alex Liebeck which prevented officials from denying that it had happened;

— We do not consider this act the first crime committed by officials and it will not be the last. There are many more crimes committed by officials done in the open but under the cover of law. We consider gouging the eyes of the prisoners after beating them to death no less important than demolishing the homes of their families;

— Finally, forcing the authorities to expose this crime does in no way mean that this authority is innocent since the crime is committed by it.

AL MITHAQ
June 2

Just Punishment

The order by the Israeli military government in the West Bank issued last May 1 which gives military courts in the West Bank and Gaza Strip power to sentence stone-throwers to between 10-20 years if convicted leads us to ask the following question:

If the punishment for a resident of the occupied territories who throws a rock at an Israeli vehicle will be this severe, what, we wonder, will be the punishment of members of the Jewish terror group arrested for planting bombs in Arab-owned buses and before that in blowing up the cars of the Arab mayors? What will be the punishment of those who were convicted of planting bombs in Arab holy places or those who may come in the future and plant bombs in holy sites and other locations?

This is only something we were wondering about.

AL FAJR
June 2

The New List

Evidence compiled in the past two days proved that predictions by leaders of the Front at the beginning of the elections battle in Nazareth on Saturday regarding the true reason for banning the Avneri-Mi'ari list were correct.

To put it very briefly, this noise was intentional in order to publicise this 'strange' list, as Tawfiq Toubi said.

The evidence confirmed that the least the authorities were thinking of by this 'threat' is to confuse the people and lead them to believe that 'the enemy of my enemy is my friend.'

But we were not confused, and we would not have been anyhow. Our people are people of principle and of many experiences. Therefore, we had always operated from our democratic understanding and should as a result denounce this racist and anti-democratic threat.

We will not only denounce but will also act so the banned list will run in the elections so that our people will teach it the lesson.

We have tried our best to persuade those on the list from taking that rough road. But what did they rely on in their stubbornness? Did they believe this governmental act would save them?

In an interview with *Ha-Aretz*, Mi'ari responded in the affirmative to this question. When the newspaper's correspondent asked him about reaction in the streets to this threat to ban his list, he said: "Reaction was distinctively not to get angry. We explain to our people that this was only an election manoeuvre."

This threat was strange from the beginning. The government announced that it was considering disqualifying Avneri's list as illegal. Then it changed its mind and said it will summon the officials in the list to discuss the issue with them. To just agree for this meeting means to accept the fact that whether the list would run in the elections or not depends on the talks with the security department. This occurred when the chairperson of the elections committee has announced that the list was legally introduced and therefore no one, neither the defence nor the prime ministers, has the right to decide its case but the central elections committee. Why then this 'play'?

The former adviser, Tolidano, then added to this play by defending this list's right to run in the elections. He said in *Al Hamishmar* yesterday: "The Arabs who support the Progressive List for Peace (the Avneri-Mi'ari list) are potential supporters of Rakah. It is doubtful that this list will win more than 15,000 votes and therefore will not get the decisive amount of votes needed. It will not be able to bring a representative to the Knesset but will only take one from Rakah to reduce Rakah's representation from four to three representatives."

We thank Tolidano for being so frank. We will not argue with him for belittling the intelligence of our people. Maybe these calculations will help Avneri and Mi'ari persuade the security department to allow their list to run.

We do not want this Camp David list to hide its failure behind a governmental measure. We therefore demand that it be allowed to run in the elections so that our people can defeat it legally and democratically.

AL ITTIHAD
June 4

New Arab Lutheran Bishop

The Lutheran Church Synod unanimously elected Bethlehem pastor Naim Nassar June 1 as the new Bishop for the Lutheran Church in Palestine and Jordan. The current bishop, 72-year-old Daoud Haddad, the first Arab Lutheran bishop, will be permitted to remain in his position for another two years as a courtesy gesture.

Nassar, 51, has been the pastor of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church for the past 20 years and heads the Arab Charitable Society. The election was challenged by a Lutheran pastor in Amman, Jordan, Nu'man Samir, in a statement published in *Al Quds* daily June 4.

UNRWA Sends More Staff to Ain al-Hilweh Camp

UNRWA increased the number of international staff present at Ain al-Hilweh camp in Lebanon recently. This follows a series of violent incidents in which a woman refugee was killed and more than 20 refugees wounded.

On May 15-16, during an Israeli army security operation, an explosion occurred wounding the 20 refugees, three of them seriously, and badly damaging eight refugee homes.

Eleven other houses were slightly damaged. Camp residents were given no warning before the explosion. Two refugees were shot and wounded during the operation.

Indiscriminate shooting in the camp by 'Palestinian National Guards' was reported May 16-17. The guards are said to be organised by the Israeli Defence Forces. On May 17 a woman refugee was killed, and five or six more refugees were wounded when National Guards broke up her funeral procession later by firing into the crowd.

Neturei Karta Wins Invitation to Geneva

The Jerusalem-based Neturei Karta movement received June 1 an invitation to participate in the UN-sponsored meeting of non-governmental organisations on the question of Palestine to be held in Geneva, August 20. The invitation, dated April 27, was signed by Yogaraj Yogasundram, head of the UN division for Palestinian rights.

Rabbi Hirsch, spokesman for the anti-Zionist movement, said the invitation is an opportunity to make known and explain that a solution to the Palestinian problem is not possible so long as we do not remove Jerusalem from the political arena and declare it an international city and its residents international citizens.

The Neturei Karta Orthodox movement which claims 60,000-plus supporters in Jerusalem's Mea Shearim has for a long time championed transition to *de facto* internationalisation of Jerusalem in accordance with the 1947 UN partion plan.

Rabbi Hirsch, popularly known as the foreign minister of Neturei Karta, is expected to address the UN meeting and declare that the "Zionists represent neither the Jewish nor the non-Jewish Palestinians; that the interests of Zionism are not in accord with the interests of Judaism and that the state of Israel is an enterprise managed by Jews whose product is not Jewish."

Hirsch noted that if the Zionist 'Peace Now' movement or other Zionist groups attend, Neturei Karta will reconsider participation.

All at the Nuzha/el-Hakawati Theatre, Jerusalem. Tickets and information: Tel. 288189

June 8

Last showing of the play *1001 Nights of a Stone-Thrower*, 8:30 pm (English guide available).

June 9

An evening of song and music with Galilee singer Samir Hafez, 8:30 pm.

June 12

'Oud player and singer Jamil Sayeh, from Nablus, in an evening of popular music, 8:30 pm.

June 14

Film night... *The Last Walz*, 7:00 pm, *Divine Madness*, 9:00 pm.

continued from last week

A Plague of Stones

Oops!

If last week's short story, A Plague of Stones, *on the* Palestine and Literature *page, failed to satisfy you, do not blame its author, lawyer Raja Shehadeh. The error is* Al Fajr's. *Our over-worked production staff inadvertently omitted the ending, which we now publish below.*

The farce, A Plague of Stones, *could only have been written by a Palestinian lawyer working in the occupied territories. Military Order 1108, issued this week, makes it less of a farce by legitimising Israeli stone paranoia another step. Order 1108 specifies that "whoever throws an object, including a stone... that strikes or is apt to strike traffic... may be sentenced to 10 years in prison..."*

But the Israel Shalom Rock Law was not the last law that was passed in the fifty-fifth session of the Kanees of Israel. Once the process began, the members were as though caught in a frenzy of law-making (which was not an unfamiliar experience to most of them). The scribe's ink bottle lost half its liquid and many more of the white pages of his great big book were filled with well-thought out and thoroughly debated laws called Emergency Security Laws declared in response to the plague epidemic. No operation involving stones was left unhandled by the law. Even an operation for the removal of calcium deposits from the kidney and urinary tract (though here I must say, so as not to give credit to the most meticulous handling of this matter by the members of this Kanees, where credit is not due, that this last law was rushed just before the session came to an abrupt close when Rabbi Hess screamed with pain which was diagnosed by another medically-minded member as due to the motion of an uric acid stone in the Rabbi's internal tracts. Perhaps otherwise none of the wise rabbis would have thought of including this amongst the other laws).

And so, Um Israel must forever be thankful to Rabbi Hess's painful attack for bringing this last law into the great law book. Otherwise, who knows, the enemies of the Jews (stubborn and meek as they are) may have devised means of encouraging their urinary tracks to produce more uric stones and then slowly and slowly the great peace which the wise rabbis in their fifty-fifth Kanees session promised to bring to *Eretz Israel* may yet have been thwarted once again.

* Synagogue, in Arabic.
** Mother of Israel, in Arabic; her people of Israel.

Raja Shehadeh is co-director of Law in the Service of Man, a Ramallah-based human rights organisation, and author of The Third Way: A Journal of Life in the West Bank *(Quartet Books, London, 1982).*

continued from page 2

Jabalya Houses

Jerusalem Lawyer Felicia Langer obtained an Israeli high court order *nisi* preventing the authorities from destroying any house until a final decision is made by the court.

The Israeli High Court ruled on May 8, that the location of the petitioners' houses was not clear. It, however, ordered that a special prosecution delegation inspect the area in order to determine whether the houses are to be demolished or not.

The Israeli authorities began resettlement projects in 1975. They envisage tranferring the entire refugee population into permanent housing projects which would be taken out from under UNRWA's supervision.

continued from page 5

Considering Annexation

look if that takes place is also considered.

Taking all variables into account, the authors have presented a minimum and a maximum projection. The population growth in Israel, the study says will vary between 1.4% and 1.7% until the end of the century, and then, it is assumed, will drop in the first 15 years of the next century. According to this projection, Israeli population will reach 6.9 million in 2015 in the maximum projection and 6.2 million in the minimum projection. Growth of the particular groups in Israel is assessed as between 0.8% and 1.5% a year in the next generation for the Jewish population while the Arab population will continue to grow at the rate of 2.0% to 2.6% a year. The Israeli Arab population is projected to grow from 744,000 in 1982 to 1 [illegible] million in the year 2000 and then up to 1.48[illegible] million in the year 2015.

The population of Palestinians in the occupied territories will grow according to the survey, at the rate of 1.6% between 1985 and 2000 according to the minimum projection and 2.9% according to the maximum projection. They will reach almost two million at the maximum projection by the year 2000, and more than three million by the year 2015 at an average growth of 3.3% by the same year. In the case of Israel annexing the territories, both the Israeli Arabs the Palestinians and in the territories will add up to 2.7 million in the year 2000 with an average growth rate of 2.0% and to 3.3 million in the year 2015 with an average growth rate of 1.4% according to the minimum projection. The number of Palestinians in Israel will grow to 4.7 million in the year 2015 according to the maximum projection.

In the case of Israeli annexation of the territories, the total Israeli population will be 10 million at the maximum projection by 2015. The difference between the Arab Palestinians and the Jewish population of the country will then be only 821,000 in favor of the Jewish community. Jewish proportion in "greater Israel" versus that of the Arabs in the territories and in Israel will be 62% in 2015 according to the maximum projection and 50% according to the minimum projection. This includes an assumption made in the survey that the Palestinians' fertility rate will decline and their emigration will increase from the territories.

"Assuming that Israel continues as a democracy," states the survey, "the Arabs of these areas [occupied territories] would become Israeli citizens with full rights," which would make Israel "a bi-national, if not indeed, an Arab-dominated state." If, on the other hand, Israel refuses to grant Arabs in "greater Israel" full rights, "the extreme result would be a potentially inflammable colonial relationship" between the two communities. The study also concludes that "current projections indicate that the proportion of Jews of European or American origin is likely to exceed 30 percent" of Israel's total population in the year 2015 within present boundaries, and "would be only some 22 percnet of the population of greater Israel," including the territories. Israel, the study concludes, is likely to lose its European culture and to be "transformed into a non-European, non-Western political and cultural society by the year 2015," whether the territories are annexed or not.

WEEKLY REVIEW

May 29, 1984

A HOUSE DEMOLISHED IN JAFFA

JAFFA — Israeli authorities demolished an unlicenced house belonging to the Abu Afiah family in Jaffa.

RESIDENTS TESTIFY ABOUT ISRAELI TORTURE

HALHOUL — Two Halhoul residents testified to an Israeli magistrates court in Jerusalem regarding the actions of Israeli border patrols.

According to the testimony of the residents and two reserve soldiers, border patrol guards beat up Arab residents, make them walk on all fours, 'bark' and sing the Israeli national anthem.

May 30, 1984

HEAVY SENTENCES

NABLUS — Israeli military court in Nablus sentenced two Palestinians, Ahmad Abdullah and Nimr Ahmad Aydeh, from Askar and Fara'a refugee camps, to 25 years in prison and Mahmoud Mohammed Adawi to 12 years on charges of membership in an illegal organisation and possession of weapons.

UNIVERSITY MONEY FROZEN

GAZA — Israeli authorities refused to permit the Gaza Islamic University to withdraw US$1 million from its bank account to pay employees for the last three months.

METAMORPHOSIS

A nahal agricultural military post in Beni has been turned into a civilian settlement. At the transfer ceremony, which took place south of Hebron, it was announced that eight families are already living there and that 22 more will be added soon.

PRISON AND FINE

JERUSALEM — Jerusalem merchant Shehadeh Morad, who owns a paint supply store in the Musrara quarter, was sentenced by the Jerusalem district court to six months imprisonment and IS2.5 million in fines for ignoring a penalty for not holding proper books.

JAIL AND FINES FOR DEMONSTRATING

GAZA — The Israeli military court sentenced a number of Gaza residents from three to seven months imprisonment and fines ranging from IS150,000-300,000 for demonstrating. The youths were arrested two months ago.

May 31, 1984

JD1 MILLION FOR UNEMPLOYED

The joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee allocated JD1 million for unemployed university graduates in the West Bank. *Al Quds* newspaper, which reported the news item, said the joint committee had decided to allocate a monthly salary of JD30 for single people. Married graduates will get an additional JD10.

KUWAIT CUTS AID

The Kuwaiti House of Representatives decided to reduce financial assistance to the PLO, Jordan and Syria by 39 percent, starting with the next fiscal year that begins in July. The cut was due to a projected US$2.65 billion deficit in the Kuwaiti budget.

30 YEARS FOR GAZAN

GAZA — The Israeli military court sentenced 26-year-old Jamal Kateri from Jabalya camp with 30 years imprisonment for membership in an illegal organisation and for training in weapons. He was also accused of having ordered the killing of collaborators.

MOLOTOV AT SHAKA'A'S TORMENTORS

Israel Radio said that a Molotov cocktail was thrown at an army patrol following Bassam Shaka'a.

June 1, 1984

RESIDENTS PROTEST LAND FORGERY

Residents from Jib, Ramallah district, protested against the false registration of 154 dunums in the name of a broker. Land owners have documents which prove title.

CLEANING CAMPAIGN

The former Anabta municipality removed refuse from the streets of the town.

ISRAELI BULLDOZERS DESTROY CUCUMBERS

Israeli bulldozers recently bulldozed seven dunums of cucumber plants in Rafah. Authorities said that a rental contract must be signed by the Palestinian farmers with Israeli authorities.

IMPRISONED FOR STONE-THROWING

JENIN — The Nablus military court sentenced Jenin resident Ali Ibrahim to three-and-a-half years in prison on charges of stone-throwing and writing slogans.

TAX IN ADVANCE

GAZA — A number of Gaza farmers have complained that the Israeli tax department is forcing farmers to pay monthly income tax in advance. Farmers and citrus growers have mentioned that they are suffering great losses because production is not covering expenses.

SETTLER HARASSMENT CONTINUES

HEBRON — Settlers broke into the Sa'ir Secondary School for Boys, shot in the air and arrested two students. One, Mohammed Jaradat, is 14-years-old. Settlers claim youths from the village stoned a settler's car.

June 2, 1984

SETTLERS SPRAY CHEMICALS AT JERUSALEM YOUTHS

JERUSALEM — A Jewish settler sprayed chemical acid 'at' Arab youths in the Old City of Jerusalem.

Police said they arrested four individuals who were in a fight but did not say if any of the arrested were settlers. A fight had broken out between two settlers and three Arab residents.

DFPE OPENS ELECTIONS

NAZARETH — The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality began their election campaign with a popular festival.

The first six candidates for the front spoke at the conference.

KANA'ANA LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA AND NORWAY

NABLUS — Najah University President Sharif Kana'ana left for Austria and Norway. He is expected to participate in a number of international academic symposia.

JIB RESIDENTS ASK FOR ROAD TO BE OPENED

JERUSALEM — Residents of al-Jib village north of Jerusalem asked the authorities to reopen the main road leading to their village. Residents complained that they have to travel five additional kilometres to reach their village.

The road was closed by the authorities, but no reason was given to residents.

June 3, 1984

OBJECTIONS COMMITTEE RECOGNISES OWNERSHIP

RAMALLAH — The Israeli military objections committee verified the private ownership of a 146-dunum strip of land in 'Ubewin, near Ramallah. The committee's decision came as a result of the Arab owners' challenge that the land belonged to the 'state.'

ATA SHAWWA COMPLAINS ABOUT TAXES

GAZA — Haj Ata Shawwa, head of the Gaza Citrus Growers' Union, sent a telegramme to the military governor in Gaza complaining about the taxes imposed on citrus growers and the rest of Gaza residents. Shawwa requested a meeting with the occupation officer to discuss the issue.

JENIN CUT OFF

JENIN — Jenin telephones have been cut off from the rest of the West Bank for the past three days.

ISRAEL REFUSES UN COMMITTEE

NEW YORK — A special international UN human rights committee was refused entry to the occupied territories by Israel. The committee was expected to visit the area in order to study the situation of the Palestinian people.

RAMALLAH DRIVER BEATEN UP BY POLICE

A Ramallah truckdriver was severely beaten by Israeli policemen near a gas station near Beit Shemesh, *Davar* reported. The paper said that two eyewitnesses, one of whom was the driver of a deputy minister, and the other the secretary of the same official, watched the police beat up the man without intervening.

A spokesperson for the southern district police command said that the two eyewitnesses must file an official complaint before the case will be investigated.

3 DURA YOUTHS SENTENCED

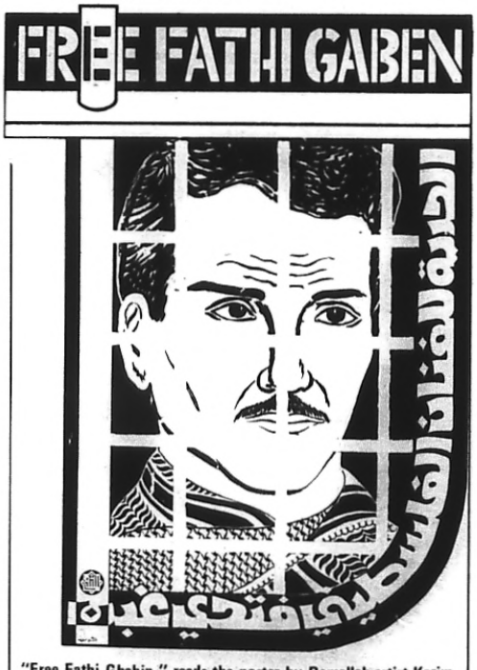
RAMALLAH — The Israeli military court in Ramallah sentenced three youths from Dura, Hebron district, to prison terms ranging between 10 months and one year after they were convicted of membership in an illegal organisation. Malek Othman Amr and Mohammad Mousa Abu Arqub were given one year each and Abd al-Qadir Ibrahim Amr was given 10 months in jail.

June 4, 1984

ANATA FARM ORDERED DEMOLISHED

The Israeli interior officer in the Israeli 'civil administration' in the West Bank, ordered Mohammed Hassan Abd el-Baqi, from Anata, to demolish his cattle farm on the pretext that it is unlicensed. The authorities gave him until June 15 to demolish the farm.

The farm building consists of two barns and three storage rooms. The owner is planning to go to court.



"Free Fathi Ghabin," reads the poster by Ramallah artist Karim Dabah. Ghabin has been sentenced to six months for painting.

HALHOUL HOUSE DESTROYED

HALHOUL — Israeli military authorities demolished the house of Abd al-Mahdi Mohammed Abu Rmaishan in al-Hawawer area in Halhoul, on the pretext that it is unlicensed.

AND ANOTHER HOUSE

BETHLEHEM — Israeli military authorities demolished the house of Sharif Abd al-Jalil in the village of al-Walajeh, near Bethlehem on the pretext that it is not licensed.

NABLUS CHILD KILLER ON TRIAL

TEL AVIV — The trial of Yosef Harnoi, from Elon Moreh settlement, who is accused of killing a Nablus child, Aisheh al-Bahash, several months ago, opened in Tel Aviv. Harnoi and another settler, Efraim Segal, are charged with shooting the child and wounding her younger sister as they stood in their father's bakery in Nablus.

STONE-THROWER GIVEN 3 MONTHS

NABLUS — The Israeli military court in Nablus sentenced Wajed Mohammed Ismael Nubani, 18, to three months imprisonment. The youth, who is a student in al-Farouq school in Nablus, was convicted of throwing stones on Israeli cars.

NEW SETTLER ROAD

JERUSALEM — A new road linking French Hill settlement in Jerusalem and Ma'aleh Adumim near al-Khan al-Ahmar on the Jericho road, officially opened yesterday. The road passes through the middle of land belonging to the villages of Shufat, Anata and Hizma.

Graduation ceremony at St Joseph's School in the Old City June 2/AO photo

SEVEN JENIN YOUTHS SENTENCED

JENIN — The Israeli military court sentenced three youths to three years on charges of throwing a molotov cocktail. Muhaidin Arar was sentenced to 20 months in prison on charges of belonging to an illegal organisation and training in weapons. Three other youths received three to seven months terms on charges of demonstrating.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT AGAINST A PALESTINIAN RESIDENT

A Gaza military court sentenced Tala'at Safadi, an owner of bookshop, to eight months in jail and 26 months suspension. Safadi was also fined IS100,000 on charges that he supported the PLO.

June 5, 1984

ELON MOREH REPLACED

NABLUS — The cornerstone of Tal Haim settlement, near Nablus, was laid in a ceremony, June 5, attended by Israeli Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori. Tel Haim settlement is being built on the former site of Elon Moreh settlement, which was orderd dismantle by High Court order in 1980.

WATER CRISIS IN NABLUS

NABLUS — Nablus residents complained that water supplies have not been reaching various parts of the city, particularly hilly areas.

The Israeli-run municipality earlier stopped pumping water from Beit Iba and Kufr Qaddum wells. No explanation was given. The pumps at Fara'ah, and Deir Sharaf are not operable.

DEMONSTRATOR SENTENCED

NABLUS — The Israeli military court in Nablus sentenced Abd al-Nasser Mousa Nakhleh, from Jalazoun refugee camp, north of Ramallah to nine months imprisonment and a 15-months suspended sentence. He was convicted of demonstrating and throwing stones at Israeli vehicles.

JOURNALIST'S TOWN ARREST RENEWED

DHEISHEH — Israeli military authorities renewed for the third consecutive time, a town arrest on journalist Hamdi Farraj. Farraj, an editor in the now banned "Al Shira" magazine, is planning to appeal the town arrest to the Military Objections Committee.

BEIT SAHOUR AGAINST ZONING PLAN

BEIT SAHOUR — A committee of Beit Sahour engineers sponsored a symposium on a suggested zoning plan for the Bethlehem area and Beit Sahour. Participants were united in their rejection of the plan which they said has far reaching economic, social, political and housing effects and signed a petition against it.

ENGINEER TRIED FOR 8-YEAR-OLD CHARGE

JERUSALEM — The Israeli military court sentenced a Palestinian engineer to a two-year prison term on charges of weapons training in Libya in 1976. The engineer, Najeh Khalilieh, studied in Turkey and returned home in 1980. He has been working in a chemical factory in Nablus.

PRE-TAWJIHI ARRESTED

HEBRON — A campaign of arrests among secondary school students is taking place these days as the tawijihi exams near. Recently arrested were Bashir Abu Omar and Nafez Horani from Hussein Ben Ali and Tareq Ben Zayyad Schools.

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Rashad Abu Shawar

to continue this futile propaganda which squanders money and effort? The Palestinian cultural potential is self-dependent and does not receive any aid or support.

Palestine Lives Within the Palestinian

Q. To what extent does the Palestinian literary movement draw on Palestinian folklore?

A. Peoples live in their homelands. But Palestine lives inside the Palestinian citizen. This is not mere semantics, for the Palestinian generation that was born and brought up outside Palestine.... in exile, should be acquainted with the true Palestine. They should know it in the form of a tree, a history and a folklore. This cannot be achieved unless Palestine is made to grow within this citizen as a historical and cultural value. Therefore, we should present Palestine together with its folklore, tales and myths, its popular poetry and all the different forms of its cultural heritage, complete with its legends that are part of the Arab legends and its important geographic location — half-way between the East and West Arab world... between Asia and Africa and as a gateway to Europe — and its historical features, so that the one who fights for it will know what he is fighting for.

Q. The Zionists ascribe the Palestinian folklore to themselves.

A. What do the Jews need in Palestine? They are trying to convert the Jewish personality into that of a farmer so that they can steal the land to cultivate it. They need a strong army to keep what they have stolen. The usurpation of land and the building of a strong army require the establishment of strong relations with the West. Their small production is embellished with traditional forms to arouse sympathy. They also need to put and hold together all the Jews in the world.

Q. In talking about folklore and safeguarding the national identity, what do you think of the 'cultural normalisation' in Egypt?

A. In the beginning we were worried. But one of our writers said one day: "Are you afraid that Egypt will be stamped with the Zionist culture? I want to assure you that the Zionists are afraid that Egypt will stamp them with its culture." Egypt has a historical and cultural spirit that equals the human spirit from the Pharoahs until now. Are you worried about the country in which the first state and administrative system were established? Are you worried about the land of the pyramids and Abu al-Houl, the land of 'Urabi and Abd al-Nasser and the giant writers who served as our teachers, from Rifa'ah al-Tahtawi and including all other writers now in Egypt? All this cannot be swallowed. I am not worried about Egypt due to the 'cultural normalisation.' 'Israel's' embassy in Egypt is not visited or approached by anybody. It is as if it doesn't exist. For the spirit of Egypt is strong. The cultural and artistic movement has given evidence that it cannot be contained. It gave evidence of its national character when a delegation from Egypt came to Beirut during the siege. They fought with us with their pens and supported our steadfastness. They are with the Palestinian revolution.

Q. Following important historical and national events, there is usually a revitalisation in literature. How do you view such an upswing?

A. We may notice a strain of grief in the writings. This was certainly felt in Palestinian poetry. But this is not an artistic value. There may be writings other than the novel, poetry or the short story. It could be in the area of documentary writings. This is very important.

Q. *O Beirut*, your latest book, was reprinted three times within a short period. Is it typical of such writings?

A. In *O, Beirut* I employed the methods of the narrative, the novel, the theatre, the idea and the scenario, so that the book will be most impressive and effective in conveying what happened in Beirut during the siege. We have to record what happened.

Q. How do you view the backward slide of the short story?

A. I know no specific reason for it... Perhaps because some story writers went over to theatre. It could also be that some story writers exhausted their potential in the sixties and early seventies. Or perhaps because the big magazines that were published in Egypt and elsewhere ceased publication. Another possible reason might be the absence of active criticism such as we witnessed with the rise of the short story in the sixties. Or it could be life conditions in general, especially with what it contains, such as suppression. There are many reasons worthy of study. (Translation: Al Bayader al-Adabi, March/April 1984)

'Workers of the World, Unite!' — except across the 'green line.' **Michal Schwartz** writes for *Derech HaNitzotz* about the necessarily political work of West Bank trade unions and the role such unions play in Arab workers' lives.

West Bank Trade Unions: Facing Unemployment and Political Persecution

"The Israelis turned the working class into the decisive social force in the West Bank," says George Hazboun, Secretary of the Public Institutions Workers Union in Bethlehem and Executive Member of the General Federation Union of the Trade Unions in the West Bank. "The percentage of workers in the occupied territories is the highest in the world and is even beyond that in the developed industrial countries. It reaches today to 65 percent in comparison with only 17 percent before the occupation."

"The Israelis took over the land and turned the *felaheen* into workers," he says. "However, the Palestinian workers are today the main obstacle for Israeli plans, whether it be the autonomy or the Reagan Plan or the Jordanian option, because they especially are not prepared to be satisfied with less than an independant Palestinian state. This is the strange dialectic of the occupation."

An encounter with a Palestinian trade union activist in the West Bank is different from a meeting with a Histadrut bureaucrat or a 'Labour movement' agitator who trots out worker-like slogans in a bored and cynical way. Trade union activists in the West Bank are people who have been persecuted because of the job they fulfil, whether under Jordanian rule or, and especially, under the Israeli occupation. There is not one among them who has not served in prison or been restricted to home or town by military order.

The trade unions play an important task in the social organisation in the occupied territories, both on the grounds of professional protection and in the organisation of national life there. For example, their representatives are candidates for municipal elections. George Hazboun was his organisation's candidate and was elected deputy-mayor of the Bethlehem municipality, until he was dismissed by Elias Freij in January 1983, because the latter considered him a block on his political path, according to Hazboun. "He gave the authorities a free service," remarks Hazboun.

Festive dates like May 1, Prisoners' Day, and International Women's Day, which have lost any significance in Israel, are important events in the West Bank and serve to educate a younger generation of the significance of the words 'equality,' 'rights' and 'struggle.' General strikes in the West Bank are also organised by the unions, which unanimously objected to the [Camp David] autonomy plan. Their leaders openly proclaim the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

The political work of the union does not hamper their work in organising health services, aiding housing projects, discount in shops, protecting those facing dismissal and giving aid to the unemployed. They even encourage Palestinian capitalists to invest and create additional work places for workers.

The East Jerusalem Electricity Company Workers' Union, for instance, struggles together with its owners against Israeli attempts to take over the company. Abu Diab, from the East Jerusalem Electricity Company, director of the consumer's department and a union activist, spea[illegible] of a 19-days strike they held in 1979, a demonstration in front of government offices in 1980 and about the struggle taking place today to activate a new generator and to cover the company's buildings. No wonder, trade union leaders and activists constitute specific targets for the occupying authorities.

George Hazboun was restricted to his town for a whole year, together with the chairman of the trade union federation, Adel Ghanem. In 1967, recalls Hazboun, soldiers broke into the union's office in Nablus and detained all of its employees for a month.

Abed Abu Diab has been restricted to his house for three years now. In 1982 he appealed to the High Court without success. If at the end of June, the time the order expires, it will be renewed for a sixth time, he will again appeal to the High Court.

Abu Diab does not see this, however, as the only plot against him and his family. In 1967 he was imprisoned together with the majority of union activists. In 1969, after his brother was accused of membership in a 'hostile' organisation, soldiers came to the house jointly owned by him and his brother, and destroyed it. This was at 2:00 am in the middle of winter, he recalls.

Hassan Barghouthi, the general secretary of the Restaurant Workers' Union in al-Bireh, has been under restriction order for the last four years. Altogether there are about 13 restricted trade union activists. Restrictions include daily reporting to police stations and being locked in at home an hour after sunset.

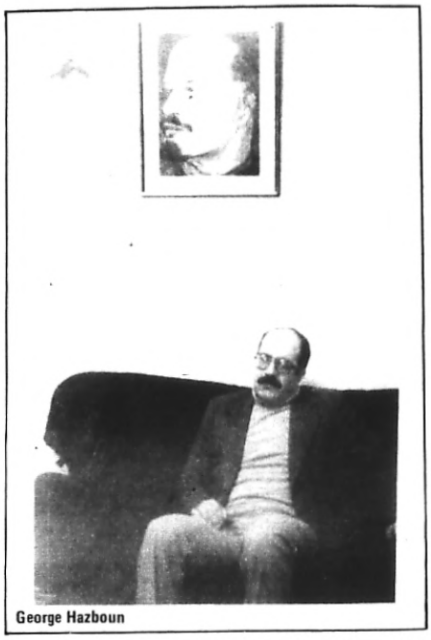
The Palestinian trade unions have a long history. There was in Nablus a branch of the trade union affiliated to the National Liberation League that was centered in Haifa before 1948. After 1948 the occupied territories trade unions became a part of the Jordanian Trade Unions Federation,which was legalised in 1953. Immediately after 1967, talks began for the establishment of a federation of the Palestinian trade unions in the West Bank, which was established in 1969. Its first secretary, Zakariyeh Hamdan, was exiled. Today the trade unions federation is split into two sections, one headed by Shehadeh Minawi and the other by Adel Ghanem.

Unlike Israel, the trade unions are elected directly by the workers. Every group of professionals in one area constitutes a union. In every union there are seven representatives. Once every two years elections take place for a 250-strong body which includes representatives of all the unions. That elects a council of 13 persons based in Nablus. Nowadays, because of the split, two councils are active within the general federation.

Despite the occupying authorities' harassment and the internal split, the trade union movement in the West Bank has developed in an unprecedented manner: from 29 unions in 1981 it has expanded to nearly 100 unions today. Israel, which prides itself for recognising workers' rights, does not recognise trade unions active in the West Bank. It did not outlaw them but tries to crush them by undermining their activists.

An identical position is taken by theHistadrut, although the slogan "Workers of the World Unite!" is also its. For the Histadrut, the 88,000 workers from the [occupied] territories who work in Israel under permit are nothing but cheap labour from whom full taxes are collected but for whom they have no obligation. However, under the cover of concern for the workers, the Histadrut tries to lay claim to tremendous funds that have been accumulated after 17 years of tax collection from the [occupied] territories workers. "Palestinian workers paid the 'Peace for Galilee' war-tax. We participate in the war in Lebanon and in financing Ansar Camp," says George Hazboun bitterly.

"The interests of the Jordanian Kingdom and Israel meet at leaving the West Bank in economic decline."



George Hazboun

Regretably, the [Israeli] labour ministry's position is supported by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Its representative, Mr Francis Frensher, visited Israel several times as guest of the labour ministry. He met with Mustafa Dudeen [former head of the Village Leagues] and Elias Freij but refused to meet with representatives of the West Bank trade unions. In ILO's annual report for 1983 he said the problem of [occupied] territories workers who work in Israel can be solved within the Histadrut framework.

In addition to the number of those working in Israel with permit, at least 200,000 workers from the [occupied] territories work in Israel without permit. These workers earn at the most about 60 percent of an Israeli worker's wage. In spite of their employment being illegal, companies — including some connected with the government and the Histadrut — prefer to hire them in this way because of the low wage required.

The problems the workers and trade unions are fighting against derive from the deliberate policies of encouraging emigration through strangling the occupied territories economy. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are the only spots in the world in which local production during the past 20 years not only did not rise but decreased. The Israelis, who found a weak economic infrastructure after 18 years of Jordanian occupation, turned the West Bank into a cheap and mobile labour reserve and moulded it totally to the Israeli economy's needs.

West Bank trade union activists do not spare their criticism of other Arab and Palestinian capitalists, however. These, according to the unionists, choose to invest their money in the Arab states because of their big market, the impossibility of competing with Israeli industry and the foggy political future of the West Bank. The *samud* [steadfastness] money has often not been directed to its destination and instead of being invested in the West Bank was invested in Jordan, where Pakistani and Egyptian workers and not Palestinians are employed.

"In spite of the fact that everyone is heading in a different direction," says George Hazboun, "the interests of the Jordanian Kingdom and Israel meet at leaving the West Bank in economic decline."

Being totally dependant on the Israeli economy, the West Bank turns into the first victim of the Israeli economic crisis. The percentage of unemployment has visibly increased recently. The sight of workers 'wasting' a day at street-corners because they cannot find a job has become commonplace. The number of unemployed in the West Bank nowadays, in spite of official statistics not being available, is estimated at about 20 percent.

Specifically unemployment has grown in the past four months. Along with unemployment, crime has increased and the number of working children increased. In addition to all this there has been added difficulties deriving from the Arab world. Jordan has closed its doors to Palestinians, and the Gulf States which gave a living to thousands of Palestinians are not prepared to let them enter now because of the economic crisis there. Thus another essential source of livelihood has been sealed off.

"Tension in the West Bank grows," claims Abu Diab. "As long as the workers' pockets were full and their living secured, the workers thought twice before they joined the struggle. Nowadays," he says, "I feel that the people turn into explosives. There will come the moment that they will catch fire and it will be impossible to stop them. Israel itself is fuelling the fire." (Translation: Derech Hanitzotz, May 1984)